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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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SWISS RUMOR SAYS HOLLWEG POSSIBLY MAY LOSE OFFICE

Count von Hertling, Bavarian Premier, Is Named As His Successor

NEW PEACE TERMS

He Drops Indemnity, But Demands Colonies, Ships And Trade Rights

DEBATE TO ORDER

Proceedings In Reichstag Stage-Managed to Impress Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—A flood of rumors has suddenly risen in Switzerland which point to another crisis over the German Chancellor. It is even reported that Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is worthy of note that Count von Hertling, who recently returned from a visit to Vienna, writing in a Bavarian newspaper asserts that Germany does not need an indemnity, but the terms of peace must include the return of the German colonies and the seized ships and permission for German trade to continue as before the war in all over-sea countries.

Telegrams from Berlin confirm the belief that no radical change in the Constitution has been adopted. The Radical and Socialist newspapers continue to urge that the Reichstag should have power to dismiss the Chancellor.

There is a disposition here to believe, however, that the debate on the Constitution in the Reichstag, and possibly even the comment on it, was officially stage-managed to a large extent, the object being, by giving a little, to keep the working-classes quiet and impress Petrograd.

Li Yen-hong Checks Troops' Disbandment

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, May 9.—The disbanding of the superfluous troops has suddenly received a check, owing to the fact that General Li Yen-hong is not agreeable to discharging one-fourth of the troops under his command, but, so far, there has been no trouble and it is believed that General Li finally will obey the order.

U. S. Steel Corporation Investing $25,000,000 In The Liberty Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 8.—The United States Steel Corporation has subscribed Gold $25,000,000 to the Liberty Loan.

40,000 Salonicans Vote for Deposition Of King Constantine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, May 8.—A demonstration of 40,000 people, presided over by the Mayor, has demanded the deposition of King Constantine and his dynasty.

Salt Gabelle Surplus Turned Back to China

Peking, May 10.—The four nation bankers released to the Chinese Government a sum of $5,000,000 out of the surplus of the salt gabelle on May 7 and 8, according to Japanese sources.

The Weather

Showery weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 70.9 and the minimum 52.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.0 and 61.0.

Attacked By Two Divisions British Forced To Give Up Conquered Fresnoy Village

Germans, Repulsed On One Wing, Pay Dearly For Success; Haig Progresses In Hargicourt Area

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:—Heavy counter attacks made by the enemy early this morning in the neighborhood of Fresnoy at first obtained a foothold in our trenches north-eastward of the village, but the ground lost was shortly afterwards recovered.

Two fresh divisions of German troops delivered an attack in force eastward of Fresnoy. They were repulsed on the right, heavy casualties being inflicted on them and our positions successfully maintained. On the other hand, after a fierce resistance, on the left, we were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy village and wood.

On Monday seven of our aeroplanes brought down seven observation balloons in flames. Six German aeroplanes were brought down as the result of fights in the air, two others shot down by our gun-fire and seven driven down out of control. Eight of ours are missing.

Progress by British

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: We slightly advanced our positions last night, north-eastward of Hargicourt. Our barrage and machine-gun fire completely broke up an attack made yesterday evening, north-eastward of Gavrelle.

Simultaneously, our artillery dispersed forces concentrating for an attack northward of Fresnoy. Our counter-attack during the night improved our position westward of Fresnoy, where we regained a portion of the lost ground.

We drove off a raid eastward of Armentieres.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: During local fighting in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, a party of the enemy, attempting to advance across the open ground, were caught by our machine-gun fire and heavy casualties inflicted.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity at intervals north-west of St. Quentin and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, Wancourt and Arleux.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: The Bavarian and Frankish regiments which stormed Fresnoy have held the village against counter-attacks and taken another 100 prisoners. We repulsed advances made by the British at Roeux and Bullecourt.

We repulsed the French after a fierce hand-to-hand struggle between Winterburg and the Corbeny to Berry-au-Bac road.

The German official communique issued this evening reports: "British attacks near Fresnoy and Bullecourt failed."

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring yesterday evening, stated that Scottish troops carried out a daring raid into the heart of the village of Bullecourt taking thirty prisoners, most of whom belonged to the 207th Division, making it evident that the two Divisions of German Guards which were previously opposite them at Bullecourt have been cut up and withdrawn.

Mr. W. Beach Thomas, wiring from British Headquarters, states that the Germans are using a new gas and an increasing number of long range guns which carry eighteen miles.

German Artillery Busy

Paris, May 9.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported:—The enemy's infantry has been inactive north-east of Soissons and on the Chemin-des-Dames, but their artillery, which ours countered by a violent bombardment, bombarded the Cerny, Hurtebise and Craonne sectors.

There were grenade skirmishes east of Vauxaillon and cannonading elsewhere on the front.

Twenty-five German aeroplanes were indubitably destroyed in air fighting from the 1st to the 7th of this month, besides 51 which were crippled but fell in the German lines.

Yesterday and on Sunday night the Germans continued their fierce but futile onslaughts against the positions wrested from them in the course of last week. Huge forces, in dense formation, hurled themselves in vain against the iron barrier of the Allied armies and

(Continued on Page 2)

Telegraph Head Quits; Toothache His Reason

Mr. Wang Yang Says He Has No Complaint To Make Against Administration

The report that Wang Yang, district director of the Shanghai Chinese Telegraph Administration, has submitted his resignation to the government was confirmed by him yesterday in an interview with a CHINA PRESS reporter. The director gave as his reason an approaching operation on his upper right jaw, caused by a severe toothache.

Mr. Wang asserted that the cause may appear to be a slight one, but the decaying nerves bothered him quite a little while at work. Medical advisors have emphasised to him the importance of an operation, which, he said, will not be one of a serious nature, but will take some time to heal. The telegraph head has neither any complaint to make against his work nor any dis-satisfaction to express towards the administration, he said.

Mr. Wang will not leave office until a new man is appointed by the Ministry of Communications. He has held the office since last Spring.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. May 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 19
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. May 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. May 15
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru May 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 3

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

Naval Men Guests At American Men's Tiffin

Officers Of Interned Gunboats To Attend May Meeting Of Business Men Saturday

Officers of the interned American gunboats here will be guests at the May American men's "get-together" tiffin which will be held at the Palace Hotel at 12.15 p.m. tomorrow. A program of brief talks by visitors and others will follow the luncheon.

The occasion will be one of "Farewell" as well as "Hail," in that it will give opportunity for bidding bon voyage to a number of representative Americans who are to leave for the States on the Empress of Russia tomorrow afternoon. Adjournment will be not later than 1.50.

JAPAN CONSUL CHANGED

Tokio, May 10.—Vice-Consul Furuya, formerly of the Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai, has been ordered to take charge of the Japanese Consulate at Liaoyang in Manchuria.

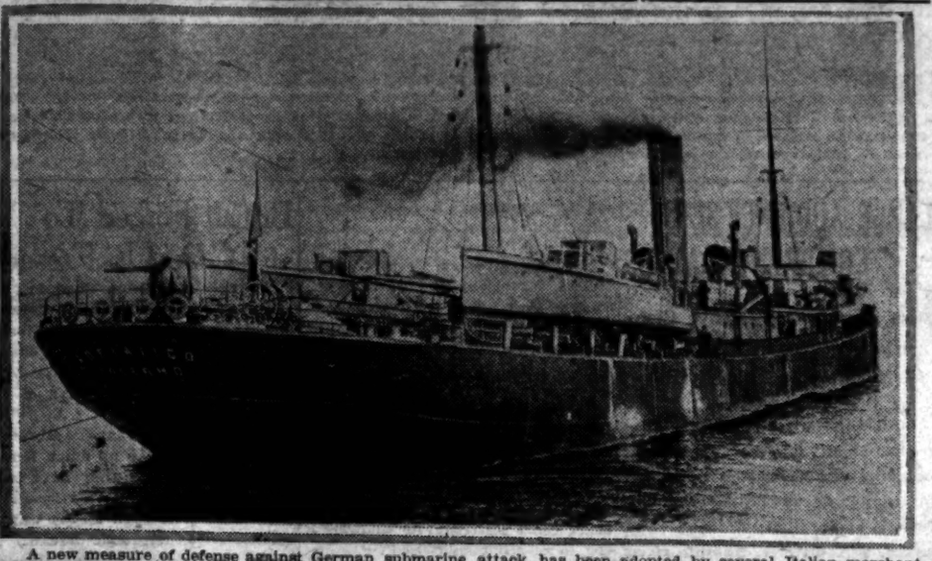
MACEDONIA FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 9.—An official despatch from Macedonia reports: Artillery has been active along the whole front. British aeroplanes successfully bombed the enemy's depots at Debli and Paljorca. Contrary to the allegations made in the German communique, on the 8th, there was no attack in the Cerna salient.

London, May 9.—(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: We repulsed the Russians northward of Kirlibaba and southward of the Valeputna road. The enemy attacked at numerous points between Lake Prespa and Lake Doiran but their repeated assaults broke down with very heavy loss. There has been very bitter fighting in the Cerna salient.

Italian Liner Carries Submarine Chasers on Her Deck



A new measure of defense against German submarine attack has been adopted by several Italian merchant ships. The photograph shows the Italian liner Adriatico with submarine chasers lashed to her deck. Two of the four chasers can be seen in the picture, as also can the stern gun carried by the ship.

COALITION CABINET IS PROPOSED FOR RUSSIA

Provisional Government Favors It And Asks Support Of Workers' Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 9.—The Provisional Government has issued a declaration in favor of a Coalition Ministry. M. Kerensky has communicated with the Duma Committee, the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Socialists, inviting their participation.

London, May 8.—A telegram from Petrograd states that everything is now very orderly. The situation arising from the note sent by the Provisional Government to the Allies appears to have been cleared up and the firmness of the Government has strengthened its influence throughout the country, while the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has shown a reasonableness which was not expected by the Pacifists. The power of these delegates is shown by the strict obedience of the people to their orders to hold no more demonstrations.

A report was circulating in London last evening that Sir G. Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, is returning to England, but Reuter's Agency is informed that there is not a word of truth in the rumor.

Jassy, May 8.—The Russian troops at the demonstration on May Day cheered speakers urging the prosecution of the war to victory.

Misuse of White Flag Reported by Russians

Germans Try To Approach Defences Under Its Cover; Dispersed By Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 8.—An official communique reports:—Apart from an intense enemy bombardment in the region of Svetzany the operations on the Western Front consisted of the customary fusillading, and raids. Parties of the enemy in different sectors attempted to approach our trenches under cover of white flags, but our artillery dispersed them.

An attack made by the enemy in the Ojtuz Valley in Rumania was repulsed.

Our advance-guards crossed the Diala River north-west of Khanikin but Turkish counter-attacks compelled them to return.

A battalion of the Guards which was prominent in the Revolution has departed for the Front amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

London, May 9.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: North-east of Brzezany our artillery caused explosions in the enemy's batteries. We advanced north-west of Hnne towards Jenawer.

FIX GRAIN PRICES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The Press Bureau announces: The Food Controller has fixed the maximum retail price of maize-flour and maize-meal at 4d. per lb. and oatmeal, rolled-oats and flaked-oats at 5½d. per lb.

Japanese Outplayed By Chinese Team In Olympic Volleyball

This Country Wins First Three Places In High Jump; Several Other Successes

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, May 9.—In the Olympic Games today, in the 220 low hurdles race, Wang Wen-ta won his heat.

At volley-ball, the Chinese, playing against the Japanese, won by 21 to 4 and by 21 to 2.

In the final for the 120 yards high hurdles, Chang Hsi-fu was second.

In hurling the discus, Liu Yi-nen was third.

The high jump was won by Yuang Ching-hsiang, at 5 feet 6 inches, followed by Kuo Shao-yu and Cheng Wen-yuang.

In the 10 miles race, a Japanese won.

SIR D. HAIG PUTS HOPE ON WORKERS' EFFORTS

Appreciates Output And Relies On Continuance; Munitions Are High Standard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The Press Bureau announces: Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has written to the Minister of Munitions stating that the Army, during the recent operations, appreciated the efforts of the workers to supply guns, rifles, ammunition, air-craft and tanks. He knows that he can rely on the workers to maintain their efforts to ensure that the Army shall lack nothing in the future fighting. "The reduction in the number of premature explosions proves that manufacture, filling and inspection have reached a high standard."

Missing Rockingham Lifeboat Picked Up

Survivors Of Torpedoed American Ship Famished By Many Days' Lack Of Food

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 6.—The missing boat of the American s.s. Rockingham has been picked up by an outward bound steamer. Its occupants had been without food for days and were famishing.

Music For Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March "Le Fringant" ..... Pares
2. Overture "La Reine d'un Jour" Adam
3. Waltz "Wedding of the Winds" Hall
4. Selection "The Gondoliers" Sullivan
5. Song "The Last Watch" Pinsuti
6. Selection "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

ASK COMMONS TO VOTE CREDIT OF £500,000,000

Introducing Record Bill, Bonar Law Says Expenditure Now Is £7,450,000 Daily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing a vote of credit for £500,000,000, said that it was the largest sum ever asked for in a single vote. Expenditure had recently exceeded the estimate, the average daily expenditure being at present £7,450,000 of which £2,000,000 went to allies and Dominions, exceeding the Budget estimate for such advances by £1,000,000 a day, but he hoped the Budget estimate would still be realised, owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

FACING SERIOUS CRISIS BUT BRITISH HOPEFUL

Admiralty, Unable To Give Escort To Every Ship, Is Using All Caution

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, today. Sir Chiozza Money said that the tonnage situation was exceedingly serious, but he was more hopeful than a few weeks ago and he was of opinion that they would overcome the problem if it was given proper attention.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Secretary of the Admiralty, stated that, since January 1, fifteen British ships have been reported overdue, concerning which they were still without information. The Admiralty was taking all possible steps to accelerate the entry of food-ships to ports.

The resources at the disposal of the Admiralty did not permit providing an individual escort for every ship, but everything possible had been done and was being done to safeguard merchantmen. The arrangements made could not be discussed publicly, without giving the enemy very valuable information.

There was no reason to believe that submarines learned the routes laid down for British merchantmen.

BRITISH MAILS LOST

The British Postmaster for Shanghai announces that telegraphic communication has been received from London concerning the loss of the following British Mails despatched from Shanghai:

Mails for London and Provinces, despatched on night of Wednesday, March 14, 1917.

Mails for London (only) despatched on morning of Thursday, March 15, 1917.

Mails for London and Provinces despatched on night of March 17, 1917.

Mails for London (only) despatched on morning of March 18, 1917.

Mails for places in Great Britain other than London despatched on night of March 19, 1917.

LOWER HOUSE VOTE AGAINST DECLARING WAR ON GERMANY

Not Operative However As Opinion Was Taken At Secret Session

EXCITING SCENES

Troops Surround Building To Prevent Opposition Destroying Quorum

HIRED AGITATORS

Demonstrate Outside With Petitions; Premier Tuan Chi-jui Attends

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, May 10.—Up to the present, there is no definite news available concerning the meeting in Committee of the Lower House, which was still sitting at 9 p.m. A large crowd of so-called petitioners, who, according to report, have been hired for the occasion, have been demonstrating outside the House, while inside a heated debate has been going on, with frequent exciting scenes.

Soon after the opening of the sitting, the attendance of the Premier was demanded, but Premier Tuan Chi-jui did not put in an appearance till 5.30.

Many rumors are circulating. One states that, during the course of the proceedings, the members of the Opposition attempted to leave the House and thus destroy the quorum and the House is now surrounded by troops, in order to prevent the members leaving.

Another says that, prior to the arrival of the Premier, a vote was taken which resulted in the majority of the members being against a declaration of war. The House, however, must resolve itself into an ordinary business sitting before an actual vote on the war resolution can be taken.

Anxiety in Canton

Canton, May 9.—The Cantonese are anxiously awaiting the decision of Parliament regarding the war issue. The leading political Parties favor war, while the commercial Guilds and also the press are opposed to it. The officials seem indifferent concerning the question.

BALFOUR TELLS SENATE OF GERMANY'S BLUNDER

Thought Britain And U. S. Were Afraid To Fight; His Confidence Now Redoubled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 8.—Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lieutenant General G. T. M. Bridges and Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair were received at the Senate today with a great ovation. They were subsequently the guests of honor at a luncheon given by the Vice-President.

The Balfour Mission was received in the Senate with great enthusiasm. Mr. A. J. Balfour made a speech in which he remarked: "Germany blundered in thinking that Great Britain and America were afraid of fighting. My confidence in the issue of the war has been redoubled since you have thrown in your lot with us.

"I do not believe Germany will win by the use of her submarines. The war will not be settled by sinking neutral ships and drowning women and children. It will be settled by hard fighting. I do not doubt success will crown our efforts and posterity will regard the union of America, Great Britain and France as marking a new epoch in civilisation."

Congress will be asked to appropriate G.$1,000,000,000 to build American merchantmen to overcome submarinism.

The Shipping Board is proposing that the Government shall take over all steel-mills and that their private contracts shall be cancelled. The Board estimates that five million to six million tons steel and wooden vessels can be constructed in two years.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Four knights errant came to a most inglorious and unromantic end in the court yesterday. The halcyon days of chivalry are gone.

Tsen Zu-chang, Yue Dung-pan, Man Ah-ziang and Woong Long-ching were doing battle mightily for the favor of their lady fair at Foochow and Honan roads the night before last when a Chinese constable unused to the ways of knighthood bade them desist. They did not. He hailed another policeman and together they brought the four warriors into the Central station.

Delicacy forbade them to unfold the cause of their battle in court and Tsen and Yue were fined $2 each and the other two, having failed to appear—their sense of delicacy was even greater—forfeited their bail.

Yan Is Too Tired

Lost in mediation as he sat on the box of his carriage, Yan Ah-khung, mafoo, dropped off into the shades of slumber and was found by a policeman placidly sleeping the sleep of the lazy, if not the just. He was ruthely shaken out of dreams of an island of food and taken to the station. In court he insisted that he was only resting his head while waiting for his master, who was making wassail in the teahouse within, and that he was not asleep at all. But having been arrested thrice before for nodding his head, he got a $3 fine.

'They Wouldn't Believe Me'

A Chinese constable testified that he had seen Tsang Ping-yui pursued on Soochow Road by a boy screaming: "Catch thief!" and that he had caught and arrested Tsang and found an earpick clutched in his left hand. Wong Wong-ts, the boy's mother, testified that Tsang had snatched the earpick from her boy and run away with it, and she identified the earpick. The boy himself corroborated her story.

And Tsang? He never had run away from the boy, no, he never had even seen the boy. He never had seen that earpick. He never had seen any earpick like it. How did he come to be arrested? Why, how should he know? A case of mistaken identity, likely. And in his eye was the blandness of the newborn. The court looked at him hard. Six months.

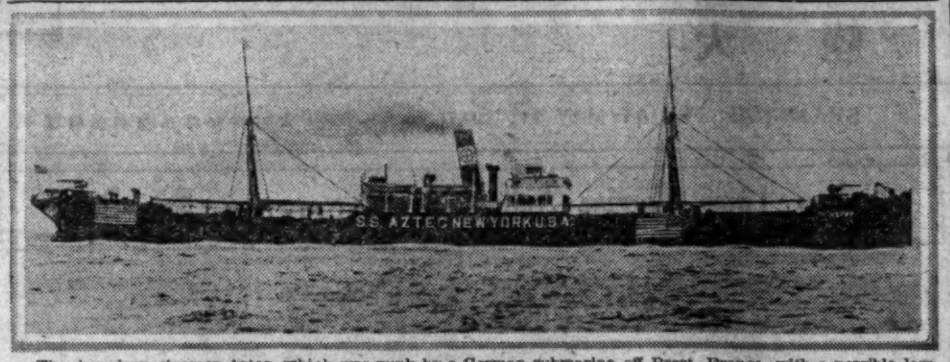
A Hard-Boiled Egg

The tram was brought to a quick stop. From it there issued the screams of men in death grapple. Only life could be the stake in a struggle that gave forth such desperate cries of battle. Eight or ten constables came rushing to the scene. They found:

Voong Ah-sze had paid the conductor two cents when he boarded the tram. When his fare was up the conductor asked for another copper. Voong refused. An ultimatum was issued: one copper or get off. Voong ignored it. A ticket inspector got on. A three-cornered argument began. Voong's rebuttal was sharp and decisive. He punched the inspector in the nose, scratched his chin, tore his clothes and the battle was on.

It cost Voong $3 in court. And all for a copper!

First American Armed Ship to Be Sunk by U-Boat



The American steamer Aztec, which was sunk by a German submarine off Brest, France, with a possible loss of twenty-eight lives, becoming the first American armed ship to be sent to the bottom by a U-boat. Nineteen members of the crew of the freighter were rescued by a French patrol.

LARGE AUDIENCE SEES CHILDREN'S DANCES

Miss Sharp's Pupils Give Elaborate Program Of Costume Numbers In Town Hall

More than a hundred little folk, tricked out in the picturesque costumes of all countries and characters, danced and drilled about, a fascinating medley of color and action, at a matinee dansante given in the Town Hall last evening. The youngsters—ranging in age from 3 to 15 years—were the pupils of Miss L. G. Sharp's classes in dancing and calisthenics. Several hundred men and women gathered for the event.

The program opened with a presentation grand march which was followed by some very prettily executed dumb-bell exercises by the younger pupils. A score of special numbers included polkas, valse, the mazurka, a sword dance, sailors' hornpipes, ballet work, the gavotte, the Highland schottische and some pleasing figure dancing. A grand tableau marked the conclusion.

The young women who acted as ushers and program distributors were prettily and fancifully costumed in the dress of various nations. The orchestral accompaniments were under direction of Prof. G. Manikus.

Proceeds of the program sale are to be turned over to the Belgian Children's Fund.

News Brevities

The dates for a gymkhana meeting at Kiangwan are announced as May 26 and 28, Saturday and Monday. Entries will close next Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock at the International Recreation Club house, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Entry blanks may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. Y. J. Chang.

• • •

The Shanghai Chinese Glee Club will give a concert for members and their friends Saturday evening, May 19, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Several girls' schools will take part in the concert, as well as the best Chinese amateur singers in Shanghai. The program will consist of nineteen numbers, among which will be several instrumental selections. The concert committee consists of Mr. S. K. Tsao, chairman, Miss Lily Chang, Miss K. Z. Tong and Dr. N. T. Ho.

• • •

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Chief Judge of the British Supreme Court, left Shanghai yesterday to visit Tientsin and Peking.

• • •

The annual general meeting of the Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates Ltd., will be held at the Palace Hotel at 4.30 this afternoon.

• • •

Mr. F. R. Vida left yesterday to sail for Australia. He will remain away five months.

• • •

Northern papers report that Messrs. Washbrook and Myers of the Chinese Post Office in Peking have left to go home in connection with the Chinese labor battalions being sent to France.

• • •

Peking papers report the return to the capital of M. Grave, first secretary of the Russian Legation.

• • •

Mr. A. P. Simoes was fined $10 by Magistrate G. W. King in the British police court yesterday, for allowing a dog to go about unlicensed.

• • •

Mr. J. H. C. Lane, of the Straits branch of Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company, is leaving shortly to enlist in the British forces.

• • •

The Medhurst College students will hold their Spring sports tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. An interesting program of athletic events has been arranged and invitations issued.

• • •

The annual sale of linen and other goods in aid of the funds of the Foreign Women's Home, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 16 and 17, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Deanery, Cathedral Compound. Irish table linen, sheets, pillowcases, towels, dress materials, children's garments, etc., will be on sale at reasonable prices. There will be a 'home-made candy stall and afternoon tea. All friends are invited.

• • •

Announcement is made that the grounds of the Shanghai Recreation Club will be open for play Sunday.

• • •

Formal opening of the hospital erected on the Shanghai Baptist College, Yangtszepoo, will take place May 16 at 3.30 in the afternoon. The infirmary will take care of students of the college as well as the country people residing near the campus who need medical service.

• • •

Attempts to secure the service of the Chinese lawyer, Feng Kuo-shin, now Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Nanking, to defend Hung Je-tsu, alleged instigator of the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, have failed. Mr. Feng is a member of the Kuomintang, to which the late minister belonged. When Hung's family approached him, he refused to take up the case.

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FREE CONSULTATIONS
Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 12 a.m.
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British Forced To Give Up Fresnoy

(Continued from Page 1)

again Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle report that enormous losses have been inflicted on the enemy and four more divisions have been identified on the front north of the Aisne.

It is improbable that the Germans will be able to keep up much longer the exhausting pace they have been recently keeping, the only result of which can be to open up the way to further serious strategic defeats. In minor operations yesterday appreciable progress was made, notably north-west of Rheims.

Keen Night Battle

The communique this afternoon reported: The struggle raged very keenly during the night on Chemin-des-Dames, where the enemy attempted at various points to turn us out of the positions we have recently captured. Their attacks, which were made by large forces and preceded by violent bombardments, were repulsed everywhere.

In the district of Cerny-de-la-Bovelle and on Monument de Hurtebise, the Germans twice suffered sanguinary reverses. A powerful effort was made, further east, against California Plateau.

The German waves of assault were mown down by our barrage and machine-gun fire. The enemy renewed their attacks several times, despite considerable losses, in the hope of ousting us from this important position. For a moment the Germans gained a footing in the north-east salient of the plateau, but a bayonet charge hurled them back in disorder.

The number of German bodies testified to the absolutely purposeless sacrifices made by the enemy. Our positions were entirely maintained. We took prisoners.

We, in turn, attacked yesterday evening and brilliantly carried the German first-line trenches on a front of about 1,200 meters, north-east of Chevreux, taking 160 prisoners.

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED FOR W. C. T. U'S. PARTY

Reception Will Be Held At Union Church Saturday Afternoon If Weather Is Wet

The Women's Temperance Union "Birthday Party" will, if the weather is decidedly wet on Saturday, be held in the large hall adjoining Union Church. If, however, the afternoon proves fine or only dull and showery, it will take place on the grounds of the McTyeire High School, Edinburgh Rd.

Tea will be served from 3.30, and at 4 p.m. the following program will be carried out:

Song ..... Mr. Haynes
Song ..... Miss Olive
Piano Solo .....Miss Ling Sze-faung
Song ..... Mr. Dingle
Short Address.."The Social Wine-cup." .....Dr. Margaret Polk
Song ..... Miss Rasmussen
Song ..... Mr. Gill
Short Address.."A Plea for Membership" ..... Miss L. White
Song ..... Miss Olive
Song ..... Senor Legioners

All interested in the temperance question will receive a hearty welcome. The garden may be reached by a short ricsha ride from the Bubbling Well tram-car terminus.

VISITORS AT TAISHAN

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Taianfu, May 8.—Recent visitors to the famous mountain here have included Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ferguson and Prof. and Mrs. McElroy. Dr. Ferguson is well known throughout China as the founder of Nanking University and of Nanyang College, and as advisor in different departments of the Government. Professor McElroy has spent a year in the Orient as Exchange Professor from the United States and has lectured in the leading institutions from Peking to the Philippines. These men were both profoundly impressed with this great mountain and regard it as unique and of intense interest. It is a place that will be visited more and more as it becomes better known.

FOR SALE

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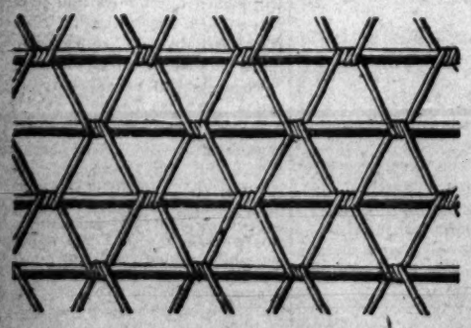

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FIRST ISSUE OF 'ASIA' HANDSOME MAGAZINE

New American Publication On Far Eastern Affairs Arrives In Shanghai

The first issue of "Asia," the new magazine dealing with Far Eastern affairs, published in New York, has reached Shanghai. It is a handsome illustrated publication of 80 pages, with articles on various Japanese, Philippines and Chinese topics.

"Asia" is to be the new organ of the American Asiatic Association but with a much broadened scope. In its salutatory leader the magazine gives the following summary of its aims:

"It will be the aim of 'Asia' to present facts, to tell of the desires and aspirations of contemporary Japan and modern China, to expound what appear to be the dominant impulses of both, and to furnish trustworthy information in regard to commercial, industrial and financial developments. This statement of the policy of this Journal rests on the confident belief that American sentiment is friendly to both China and Japan, and that the controlling American aim is the creation of better and more intimate relations with both, and the extending of such help as is possible toward bringing each into better relations with the other.

"The life of the East must be brought more intimately to the understanding of this country before there can be that harmony of relationship which is vital to the growth of commerce and general intercourse. The complicated international political questions involved, the internal governmental conditions in each of the great Oriental nations, their statesmen, and leaders are to be made clear in the public opinion of this country only through broader current comment and information. 'Asia' will tell of these in terms of intelligible explanation providing monthly a source of wider knowledge and interpretation of those matters with which necessarily the daily press and the general magazine can deal but briefly. It will be the province of 'Asia' to bring to its readers the story of the great new movements for general education in the Far East, the beginnings of sociological investigation, the effective work of American missions, colleges and hospitals. There is a wealth of suggestion of new interest open to Americans in the art treasures of the East, their masters, their origin, methods of collection, where they are to be found here from month to month. The literature of the East offers unusual opportunity to learn of the character of the men of Asia. To see one's daily life reflected in the customs and habits of other races opens the way for international friendship based on sympathy and understanding. How the other man does things must be known if we would deal with him. Even the humdrum daily life of the Oriental is a constant fascination to the American resident abroad. The festivals and celebrations, curious places to be visited, methods of journeying, great distances and massive scenery, surprises of geography—these are some of the delightful chapters of this Eastern story. In the ancient history of these nations is a background for their present-day progress and advancement. It is the function of 'Asia' to prepare its readers for trade and travel or to offer for travel an excellent substitute in the pictures and well informed description it will present."

The contents of the first issue include articles on the new American railway projects in China, the historic voyage of the "Empress of China," "The Woman of Japan," the reforestation of China and American trade in China.

NORWEGIAN SHIP 'JAN' SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

Ceremony Is Held At Pootung Yard Of Shanghai Dock And Engineering Company

The single screw steamer Jan was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at the Pootung Yard of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. There was quite a large and representative gathering present including Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul General for Norway and Mrs. Eitzen; Mr. Rein, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Sem, Miss M. Linaac, Miss B. Murer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Berents, Mrs. and Miss E. Getz, Captain and Mrs. A. Augensen, Mr. G. S. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. A. Sing, Captain Hovbrender, Mr. Dalby, Captain Johannessen, Mr. B. J. Thams, Mr. R. Simmons and Mr. P. C. Reilley representing the Det Norske Veritas, and Mr. W. S. Burns, manager, and Mr. J. H. Osborne, secretary of the company.

The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Eitzen, and just as the new ship left the ways, a bottle of champagne was broken on the bows and, to the accompaniment of cheers from the onlookers and the firing of crackers, the ship took the water.

The company then adjourned to the offices, where the usual toasts were proposed and honored. In proposing success to the Jan, Mr. Burns said:

"The steamer Jan which we have just seen so gracefully launched by Mrs. Eitzen, has been built for Norwegian owners, Messrs. Torp and Weise, Bergen, under the supervision of their Captain Superintendent, Captain Lars Jahn, and Captain J. H. P. Parker, Surveyor to the Det Norske Veritas. She is a sister ship of the Valuta, recently launched by this Company, which is now nearing completion, and is 254 feet 6 inches long, by 37 feet moulded breadth, 17 feet moulded depth, tonnage 2,300; like the Valuta she is built to Det Norske Veritas' highest class and has double bottom for water ballast and all modern appliances for handling cargo.

"As stated at the launching of the Valuta all the machinery for these vessels, each consisting of one large set of triple expansion surface condensing engines of about 1,200 I. H. P., with two large multi-tubular cylindrical boilers and usual auxiliaries, including steam steering gear, steam windlass, steam winches, evaporator, etc., etc., have, as usual, been made by us in our own workshops, and considering the many difficulties we have had to overcome since the contract was placed we feel rather pleased at seeing the vessel in the water today, and trust that these results will be the means of us receiving further orders: we are presently hastening on the construction of two larger vessels for Norwegian owners and hope to be in a position to launch these vessels within the contract time and to have the pleasure of seeing many, if not all of you at the launching ceremony. I will now ask you to join with me in wishing the good ship Jan a long and prosperous career, and in doing so would couple the names of the owners, Messrs. Torp and Weise, Captain Jahn, their superintendent, and Messrs. Wallem and Co., their agents, with the toast."

To this Mr. B. Rein of Messrs. Wallem and Co., replied:

"On behalf of Captain Jahn and the agents for the owners of the steamer which we have just seen so successfully and gracefully launched, I beg to congratulate the Dock Company on this great event. It is hardly more than a fortnight ago since we witnessed the launching of the Valuta and on that occasion the highest tribute was paid the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. on their great success in launching a vessel for which all those who had anything to do with her had nothing but the highest praise. On this present occasion we can again pay a tribute to them, as I hear from those actually superintending the construction that she, the Jan, is a very fine ship and that they have nothing else but praise for her.

"I have been specially requested to thank the Dock Company for all the courtesy they have always shown to the superintendent of the owners, and I also wish to thank all members of the Company connected with the building for the willing manner in which they have always met our requests."

After Mr. Burns' reply, Mr. Osborne proposed a toast to Mrs. Eitzen, to which Mr. Eitzen responded, thanking the company for its gift to Mrs. Eitzen. Captain Jahn's health also was proposed.

French Lecture Issued In Form of Pamphlet

Proceeds From Sale Of Address By M. Lemiere Go To Red Cross Fund

A paper entitled "Litterature d'avant-guerre," by Mr. J. Em. Lemiere, read at the general annual meeting of the Alliance Francaise on March 17, has been published in pamphlet form. The cost is $1, which will be devoted to the French Red Cross Fund.

The paper on Literature before the War deals principally with the trend of German thought and literary propaganda in the interest of pan-Germanism in the years preceding the war.

In this lecture, Mr. Lemiere makes frequent reference to, and quotes many well known writers. He describes pointedly the different agencies employed by Germany, to the detriment of other nations, particularly France, in her doctrine of expansion.

Wedding

Johnson-Harris

One of the season's most fashionable and largely attended weddings was that of Mr. George A. Johnson, senior partner of the architectural and engineering firm of Messrs. Lester, Johnson and Morriss and Miss Myrtle Harris, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Harris of Shanghai.

The wedding was solemnised at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon by Dean Walker. A large gathering of friends witnessed the beautiful choral service. The interior of the cathedral was banked and decorated with a profusion of flowers. The civil ceremony was performed yesterday morning at the British Consulate by Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a charming dress of white charmeuse satin draped with silk shadow lace and silver embroidery, the Court train hanging from the shoulders, with sprays of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley and white roses.

The bridesmaids, Misses Phyllis and Iris Harris (sisters of the bride), wore dresses of charmeuse satin draped with shadow lace caught on either side with lovers knots of forget-me-nots, and net caps to correspond with the bride; they carried shepherds' crooks of forget-me-nots draped with chiffon.

Mrs. T. H. Harris, mother of the bride, wore a gown of white silk taffeta with chiffon with picture hat to match, and carried a shower of roses.

The bridegroom, bride's father, and the best man (Mr. E. A. Slee) wore favors of real "Myrtle" blossom. Messrs. J. M. C. Galletly, R. E. Stewardson, E. A. Mackay and E. S. Hine acted as ushers.

After the service, an informal reception was held at the Harris home at which members of the family and a large number of personal friends were present. Mr. James H. Osborne proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom which was suitably responded to by the bridegroom. The best man, on behalf of the bridesmaids, replied.

The bride and bridegroom received numerous and costly gifts. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond, pearl and emerald pendant with pearl chain, and the bride's gift to the bridegroom a gold cigarette case. The parents' gift to the bride was a pair of diamond earrings; bridegroom's gift to the bridesmaids, diamond brooches; and bridesmaids' gift to the bride and bridegroom, a silver tea set.

The honeymoon is to be spent in Japan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson leaving on Saturday by the s.s. Empress of Russia, where they expect to remain about a month. The bride's going-away dress is of pale blue face cloth with picture hat to match.

Deperdussin, Forger, Forgiven By France

Five Year Sentence Passed Upon Airplane Constructor Is Remitted

Paris, March 30.—Armand Deperdussin, charged with forgery, swindling and embezzlement in connection with his airplane construction business, was found guilty by a jury in the Assize Court of the Department of the Seine today and sentenced to five years in prison. The sentence was remitted immediately. Mme. Deperdussin, his wife and co-defendant, was acquitted.

Witnesses had testified that Deperdussin was the first person to recommend equipping airplanes with machine guns and that it was due to him that the French engineers were able to obtain results in airplane construction, without which France would have unable to compete with German machines used in the war.

Armand Deperdussin, aviator, airplane constructor and aero race patron, was arrested in August, 1913, charged with forgery and breach of trust. In september, 1914, he was indicted for forgery, and early in January it was reported that an official inquiry into his affairs showed that his debts amounted to $5,660,000. In August, 1912, Deperdussin won the second prize in an airplane competition at Salisbury, England, and in September, 1913, an airplane constructed by him won the international airplane cup race at Rheims.

MALAKITE CALLED USELESS

American Inventor's Product Ridiculed at Hearing in London

London, March 26.—The inquiry by the Government into the malakite, or white powder, syndicate, involving the widely discussed charges against the military authorities in the case of Joseph C. Blanche, the American inventor of this explosive, was begun today.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, said that reports of experts on the explosive were uniformly adverse. Moreover, he said, the variations between the formulas given and the actual compositions submitted for tests were wide, "far exceeding the famed versatility of the chameleon." Analysis of one sample, the Attorney General continued, showed 22 per cent. of a certain material which the inventor had stated was not contained in the explosive.

After a sample of the explosive had been rejected, the Attorney General said, the inventor had the audacity to offer a new mixture containing the same material, colored in such a way that it might possibly be concealed on superficial inquiries.

"Assertions made by Blanche to French experts in regard to his powder were termed by them chemical heresies," said the Attorney General. "They were, in fact, merely sonorous nonsense. Our trials of malakite were unsatisfactory in every respect, and the French Powder Commission also rejected the powder."

The explosive, the Attorney General declared, was merely a crude combination of cordite and other ingredients known to every child who dabbles in chemistry, and was dangerous and utterly useless.

Sir Frederick expressed the opinion that Sir Theodore Cook, Chairman of the white powder syndicate, whose offices also were raided, had been "completely victimised."

London, March 27.—Sir Theodore Cook and others who were interested in malakite have expressed their apologies to the War Office.

London, March 6. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Joseph C. Blanche, an Italian born, naturalised American, who was in New York when the war began, asserted he had discovered a remarkably efficient explosive which he named malakite. He said there was no possibility of accident in manufacture or transportation, and that the explosive could be made in one-tenth of the time required to manufacture nitroglycerine. Blanche came to England and received a license to manufacture the powder, but in February, 1916, his license was revoked. Later his offices in London were raided. The American Ambassador made appeals in behalf of Blanche, who believed rival powder manufacturers were standing in his way.

Obituary

Miss Olga Lynborg

A large gathering of relatives and friends were present yesterday afternoon at the funeral services of Miss Olga Lynborg, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. C. Lynborg, who died at the Shanghai General Hospital after five months' illness on Wednesday. Services were conducted at Bubbling Well Cemetery chapel by Dean Walker, who is a close personal friend of the family.

A magnificent floral tribute of wreaths and floral pieces was sent by the young woman's many friends. Included among these offerings were wreaths from each of the departments of the Standard Oil Company's offices, where Miss Lynborg had been employed.

The pallbearers were Messrs. T. Main, P. F. Bigel, A. Youngson, R. Somerville, P. S. Sullivan and F. J. Brand.

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the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

WUSIH A GARDEN SPOT

Wusih, May 10.—Following the industrial development of the city, Wusih now stands high in rank for public gardens and picnic grounds among inland cities. In addition to the public garden located in the heart of the city, and the natural scenery furnished by the Waisan Mountain, the Van-Chin-Tong and Plum Garden are ready to give pleasure to not only Wusih people but those living along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Van-Chin-Tong is a house for picnickers to rest in after visiting Lake Tai-ho. It is situated at the entrance of the Lake and commands a unique view which consists of a group of pretty little islands studded here and there on the surface of the water.

It may be reached by means of a motor boat in one hour and a half from the railway station. As the route is very picturesque picnickers usually do not find the voyage dull at all. The distance is about five miles each way. Large excursion parties come in especially during the spring and summer. Thanks must be extended to Mr. S. M. Young, the managing director of Kwang Ching Weaving and Spinning Co., Ltd., of the same city, for his effort in building this house.

The Plum Garden is on the same route but one mile nearer the city. Not long ago it was simply a barren region of uncultivated land but today it is one of the finest gardens of the city. The entire expense of building the garden was borne by Messrs. T. K. Yung and T. S. Yung brothers operating flour mills in Wusih and in Shanghai. A visitor will miss something if he does not go to see these places on his visit to Wusih.

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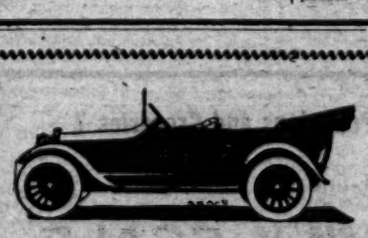

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W.M. Thackeray *"The Virginians"*

W.D. & H.O. WILLS Bristol and London, England.

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

SKILL AND LUCK SAVE ARMED LINER ST. LOUIS FROM HUNDRED MINES

Passed Supposed Tramp Which Sowed Barrels of "Fish" In Her Course

DISGUISED SHIP CAPTURED

Three Vessels Torpedoed Near Course of Armed American Liner

New York, April 10.—The old St. Louis, once an auxiliary cruiser in the Spanish-American war and now the first armed American liner to defy the German submarine edict of Jan. 31, rides safely at her pier in the North River today after one of the most adventurous and dangerous voyages of her twenty-two years of varied service. Her safety is not due to any special dispensation of the German Admiralty, but to the skillful seamanship of Captain Hartley and his crew, and to the grimy stokers in the fire-rooms, who worked double shifts, according to the belief of passengers who made the round trip voyage on the vessel and of American naval officers who, through eighteen days, held some of the finest guns and gunners in the United States Navy "ready for any exigency."

Not until the St. Louis had entered the friendly jut of land at Sandy Hook in a heavy snowstorm on Sunday night, passed on to Quarantine, and the submarine nets had been lowered behind the screws that had worked at top speed for nine days, did the officers of the vessel relax their vigilance long enough to talk of the dangers the ship had been through, much less to admit that the St. Louis, experimental armed liner, had gone unscathed through danger zones where an unlucky vessel would have docked in her last port on the bottom of the ocean.

"Well, it's all over. I don't know how we came through, but we did," officers said when the liner got inside the Hook.

U-Boats Send S O S Decoys

Through eighteen nights, some of them bright with the menace of moonlight favorable for the directing of torpedoes, and others black and safe when the decoy S O S calls of the German submarine wireless were sent out to lure vessels to destruction, the double watches held the bridge, while the old St. Louis groaned and grunted and creaked as she fought heavy swells in her effort to maintain a speed so high that no torpedo tube could follow her course.

Occasionally the gongs would ring in the quarters of the twenty crack gunners who were taken from the finest American gunnery ship afloat, the dreadnought Arizona, for this special service, and in seconds the armament of the ship would be following some hulking shape, blacker than the night itself, as submarines are supposed to be. Perhaps it would be only a keg floating on the waves or a buoy in some harbor, but whatever it was, all the skill and vigilance of Yankee gunnery were directed on everything that resembled a periscope or a submarine.

Once it was a roly-poly tanker that night have opened up a torpedo tube and discharged a German torpedo, but the little vessel saw the big guns swinging on her and shot the French flag to her masthead. Once it was a British trawler, and the union jack flew up.

"It's better of waste ammunition and be safe than waste time making up your mind with your eyes and be rammed," is the way the gunners put it.

Carrying out the belief of Captain Hartley that in speed there was safety the fire rooms of the liner were the scenes of the greatest activity on board. There the men worked with greater feverishness than the officers on the bridge, and their faces wore expressions more tense and drawn than that of Captain Hartley. Going through the barred zone when the liner crowded her boilers and engines to 19 and 20 knots the stokers worked in double shifts. Some of them fell out from exhaustion, despite the extra allowance of two tots of rum a watch.

"But we'll put this old ship through and the Kaiser can't stop us," said one grimy stoker as he came up for his lifeboat drill.

Stoker Collapses and Dies

Just as the ship was entering the last day's journey and beginning again her bursts of speed through the zone off Nantucket, one of the stokers dropped out entirely. He tried to stand the pace and protested against giving up, but they pulled him away from the furnaces and a few hours later he died. And a few hours after that, as Easter Sunday noon, there were a few mumbled words over a black box and an American flag, and then a splash in the sea.

"We have threaded the twisted paths of death and here we are," said Captain Hartley yesterday in telling of the trip. Then he told of the disappointment of the naval gun crews in not having a chance to try American guns on German steel.

"Three hours in the submarine zone and no fritzies yet," said one blue jacket disgustedly as the ship neared the Irish coast.

The gunner missed a chance at the finest target of the eighteen day voyage the following morning when a dirty little iron steamer, with rust all over her sides and a tattered and soiled Norwegian flag at her taffrail, a picture of commercial innocense, sailed diagonally across the course of the St. Louis as the armed American liner moved up to the entrance of the Mersey.

Inside this innocent little smack and on her greasy decks were barrels of "fish" that the Captain said were to be taken to Cardiff. But the Captain was planting his "fish" in the muddy waters of the Mersey where no trawlers nor mine sweepers nor cargo ships could see them. Half an hour after the St. Louis had passed up the channel a trawler was blown up by one of 100 mines strewn in the four square miles by the rusty tramp; and half an hour after that a 3,000 ton cargo boat, the Kelvinhead, struck another one of the Norwegian "fish" and went down.

When the St. Louis reached the bar of the Mersey she found that her pilot had failed to appear to take the ship into the river and the liner had to steam up and down in this mined region for seven hours while waiting for the tide to rise so that she could get over the bar. A few hours later British trawlers and mine-sweepers picked up eighty-two mines in the waters where she had been taking her morning cruise.

Mine Layer Captured

British officers who came aboard to make the examination of the ship before she was admitted to the port expressed great surprise that the vessel had not been blown up. A few days later it was learned that the little "Norwegian" had been caught casting a mine. When British officers went aboard her they found that every one of the barrels of "fish" contained a German-made mine.

British officers declared their belief that the tramp had strewn her mines in the hope of blowing up the American vessel. It was learned that the capture of the little ship and her cargo of "fish" gave the British naval men information upon the location of a "nest" of submarines off the Irish coast, near the spot where the Lusitania and the Laconia were sunk, and where submarines, it was supposed, had been lying in wait for the American liner.

The officers smiled grimly when it was asked what had become of the "neutral" seamen, who had dumped the mines into the path of the liner of a then friendly nation. There was eighteen in the crew, with a Captain. None of them was German, but it was believed that a German submarine had accompanied the boat. One U-boat had been in the vicinity the night before, but had been chased away by one of the submarine chasers.

In making the dash through the most dangerous part of the Irish Sea in daylight the St. Louis received information that at present three vessels had been torpedoed within a few miles of her course, and it was considered only luck that the ship escaped an attack.

The officers received warning by wireless that a British ship had been torpedoed on the course followed by the St. Louis only a few hours after the armed liner had passed. Another was sunk on the same course only a few hours ahead of the St. Louis, while a third was destroyed about seventy miles southwest of the line followed by the American steamer. This information, with the news that the American steamers Illinois, City of Memphis, and Vigilancia had been destroyed by submarines, about the time the St. Louis left New York, alarmed the officers and they expected trouble in the Irish Sea.

British warships were continuously in sight through 100 miles of the most dangerous part of the zone, however, and destroyers raced along the course. The water was covered with a scum of heavy oil, apparently to blur the periscopes of the submarines so that the commanders could not see ships to attack. Destroyers sailed in pairs, dragging heavy chains or cables between them to catch U-boats, and submarine chasers, motor boats about seventy-five feet long, followed in the wakes of the destroyers. Firing was heard in the direction of a pair of destroyers, but there was no evidence that a submarine had been sent down.

Heavy Seas and Fogs

In making her dash out of the port on the return trip the St. Louis was aided by heavy seas and fogs after she got into the danger zone. It was apparent that German submarines were on the alert, however. On the first night the liner's wireless picked up nine S O S calls, but Captain Hartley did not answer any of them since that is one of the decoys used by U-boats to lure ships within torpedo distance and to get them to reveal their positions for ships supposed to be in distress.

It was recommended by the British Admiralty that the St. Louis take a course she had never been over in her twenty-two years of transatlantic travel, and clear across the ocean she followed unfamiliar latitudes and longitudes. Again when the liner approached the American coast the watches were doubled and the ship sailed through the night darker than a shadow. It was the order of the naval guards to fire at any light on deck. There was no firing; neither was there any smoking on deck. It was reported that two German submarines were off Montauk Point, with re-enforcements from Spanish waters, and the gunners were content to maintain continuous watch near their guns. But only American cruisers and destroyers were sighted.

Hands, the 62-year-old bedroom steward, who went out with the St. Louis on her maiden trip twenty-two years ago and who consented to be adopted as "nurse" for the invalided newspaper men aboard, wept when he saw the ship turn to a new course.

"We got a new Cap'n, and he'll lose his way, sure," said Hands. "If we just take the old course and give the St. Louis a free head, she'll go right to Pier 62 North River, just as she's always been doing."

On the trip out of New York several hours were lost when the ship stopped for target practice, but no stop was made on the return. Although the marksmanship of the picked gun crews from the battleship Arizona, prize gunnery ship of the American Navy, was excellent, several rounds of the ammunition furnished the guns were found to be defective. Several shells broke prematurely, fragments falling within 300 yards of the vessel. One shell broke in the starboard gun forward, but the damage was not serious enough to make the piece unfit for action.

Expected Declaration of War

Most of the passengers returning to the United States were American citizens who thought the St. Louis might be the last American liner to leave Liverpool for several weeks. Many had expected Congress to declare war on Germany when it met in extra session on April 2, and they hurried to get out of the European war zone before action was taken. Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon, N.Y., a cousin of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, was one of the passengers. She has been teaching in the St. Dunstan's School for Blind Soldiers, established in St. Regent's Park, London, by Sir Arthur Pearson.

Captain Norman T. Henderson, an American skipper who took a ninety-five-foot tugboat from New Orleans Havre through the worst January gales without getting seasick, was another passenger. Others were S. Itoh and T. Aoki, representatives of the Bank of Japan, who have been studying the financial systems of France and England for three years. They are returning to Japan through El Paso and the border country, accompanied by Seji Ochi, Secretary of the Mercantile Marine of Japan, who has been studying the commerce and shipping of France and England.

About fifteen children were among the passengers, the youngest being Marcus Crouch, seven months old, son of Mrs. Vermounte Crouch of Denver, Col. His lusty lungs won him the admiration of the gray-headed mate of the Illinois, who said he often had difficulty making his crew hear his cracked and failing voice above the roaring of the gales and seas.

The Princess Victor of Thurn and Taxis, formerly of Uniontown, Penn., was also on the St. Louis. Her husband, Prince Victor, is in the Foreign Office at Vienna, while the Princess has remained in London with her two children since the beginning of the war. She will visit her American parents in Uniontown.

The noisy celebration of ships of all nations as the St. Louis left New York Harbor was surpassed by her greeting and farewell in the English port. The crews of vessel after vessel in the Mersey, warships, merchantmen, and fishing smacks lined their rails and cheered the American liner.

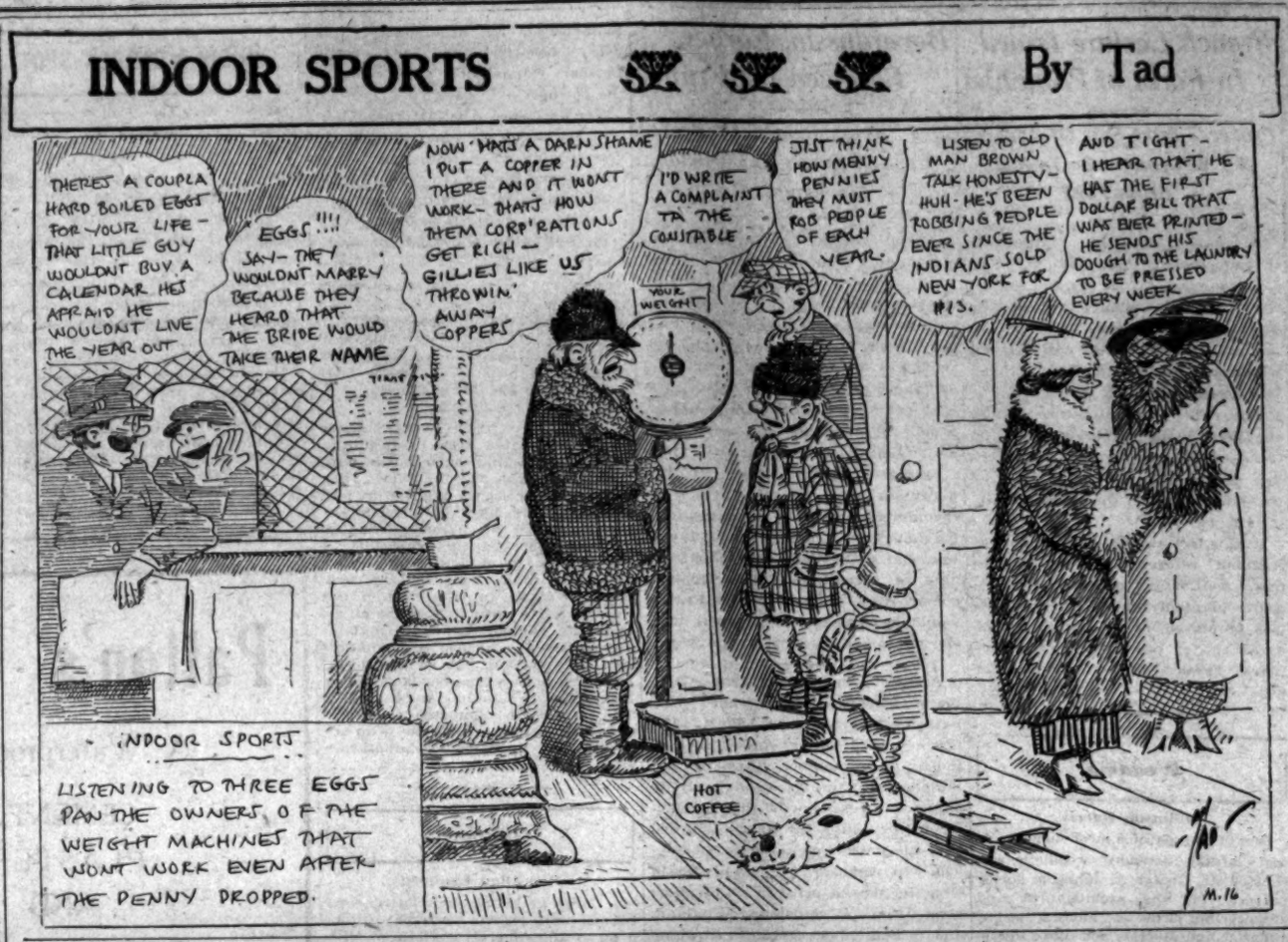
Greatest of all her greetings was given by a shipful of Canadians fresh from the French battle front.

"Three cheers for Woodrow Wilson," they yelled time and time again, and each time the volume of the shouting increased. It was a rousing greeting for what the stolid British immigration official called "Uncle Sam's first battleship to defy the Boche."

308 Passengers on Board

It was feared by the officers of the ship and by the officers of the naval crew that U-boats would not be content with torpedoing the ship. They thought that the submarines might shell the boats also, inasmuch as they had contended that any American ship that fired upon a submarine would have no more status than a pirate.

On the return voyage the St. Louis had 308 passengers in all classes, one and a half tons of mail, most of it diplomatic correspondence from England and the northern neutrals, but no cargo. It was the first time in twenty-two years that the ship had gone out of Liverpool in ballast.


INDOOR SPORTS
By Tad
THERE'S A COUPLA HARD BOILED EGGS FOR YOUR LIFE — THAT LITTLE GUY WOULDN'T BUY A CALENDAR HE'S AFRAID HE WOULDN'T LIVE THE YEAR OUT
EGGS!!!! SAY — THEY WOULDN'T MARRY BECAUSE THEY HEARD THAT THE BRIDE WOULD TAKE THEIR NAME
NOW THAT'S A DARN SHAME I PUT A COPPER IN THERE AND IT WON'T WORK — THAT'S HOW THEM CORP'RATIONS GET RICH — GILLIES LIKE US THROWIN' AWAY COPPERS
I'D WRITE A COMPLAINT TA THE CONSTABLE
JIST THINK HOW MENNY PENNIES THEY MUST ROB PEOPLE OF EACH YEAR.
LISTEN TO OLD MAN BROWN TALK HONESTY — HUH — HE'S BEEN ROBBING PEOPLE EVER SINCE THE INDIANS SOLD NEW YORK FOR $13.
AND TIGHT — I HEAR THAT HE HAS THE FIRST DOLLAR BILL THAT WAS EVER PRINTED — HE SENDS HIS DOUGH TO THE LAUNDRY TO BE PRESSED EVERY WEEK
YOUR WEIGHT
HOT COFFEE
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THREE EGGS PAN THE OWNERS OF THE WEIGHT MACHINES THAT WONT WORK EVEN AFTER THE PENNY DROPPED.
M.16

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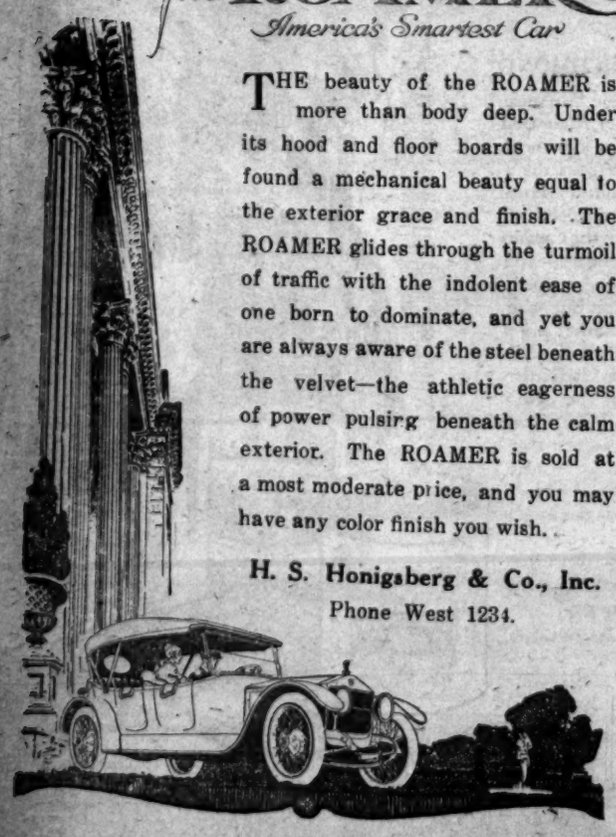

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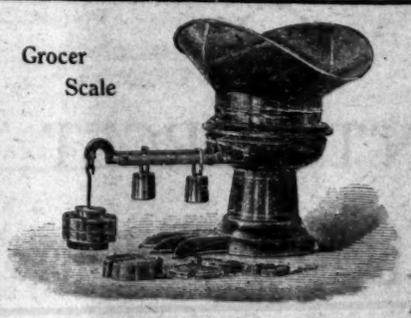

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DECLARATION OF WAR HALTS U. S. ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate Contests Canceled by Leading and Many Minor Institutions

POUGHKEEPSIE CLASSIC OFF

Regatta Stewards Vote by Telegraph—Tennis and Golf Await News

New York, April 7.—When President Wilson signed the declaration of war against the German Empire he sealed the death warrant for intercollegiate athletics for the year. From all parts of the country yesterday came definite and final announcements that contests and races that have been the classics of the athletic year in seasons past will be given up, that those who usually compete in these events may devote themselves to a higher duty.

The intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie has been called off; Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia have completely abandoned their athletic programs, except that Yale will take part today in the boat race scheduled against Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill, and the baseball game with the University of North Carolina; De Pauw University, St. Louis University, Michigan, and other institutions in the Middle and Far West have followed the same course, and all the athletic events scheduled by the universities of the Pacific Coast have automatically passed out of the realm of the things to be, through the action of Congress and the President.

The Poughkeepsie regatta was called off by Charles Halsted Mapes of Columbia after a telegraphic vote by the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, of which Mr. Mapes is the Chairman. It was to have been a gala event this year, and invitations had been issued to Princeton, Syracuse, Wisconsin, California, Leland Stanford Junior, Navy, and Washington to compete with the charter members of the association, Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania. A conditional date of June 21 had been set for this event, but at the time it was officially given out by Mr. Mapes that declaration of war would inevitably be followed by an abandonment of the regatta.

Many Oarsmen Training

It was pointed out by Mr. Mapes that the patriotism of the competing oarsmen was more than sufficient grounds for calling off the race, as the entire crews of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania are not only liable for military service, but are actually enrolled in the Reserve or other branches of the army or navy at the present moment. In speaking of this matter yesterday Mr. Mapes said: "There may be some difference of opinion about the advisability of continuing college athletics temporarily as long as they do not interfere with the volunteering or the training of men, but there can be no difference of opinion about the propriety of calling off a great formal regatta, like Poughkeepsie, which is considered by many to be the leading sporting event of America."

At the invitation of the University of Pennsylvania a meeting of the athletic representatives of various colleges and universities met at the Hotel Martinique yesterday to ascertain whether it was possible to reconsider the action which most of the institutions have taken. Five of the institutions, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Harvard, and Columbia, made it known that their athletic activities were absolutely at an end, as far as extra-mural contests were concerned. Major Maylin J. Pickering of Pennsylavnia, graduate manager of athletics of that institution, at whose suggestion the meeting was called, held a conference with Major Gen. Leonard Wood at Governors Island. In answer to an inquiry as to the best course to be followed General Wood gave out the following statement:

"In reply to your inquiry concerning what the college students should do in the present emergency, my advice to you is as follows:

Told to Wait For Call

"Tell your young men to stick in their present duties until such time as the Government calls for men. This it will do undoubtedly when its plans are announced. You have at Pennsylvania a training corps and an officer of the regular army assigned as instructor. The most important service the men can render their country now is to stay at their university and put in all the time possible under the military instructor in preparing themselves for probable service. There is no reason whatever for the men discontinuing their college work until the Government's plans are definitely announced."

The military activities at the various colleges have taken up so much of the time of the students that athletics necessarily dropped into the background, and in fact at many of the institutions the majority of the best athletes are already engaged in some form of military service. After the meeting Major Pickering announced that, "As it is agreed that athletics are helpful in military training, every effort will be made to encourage such activity, even if there is no intercollegiate competition."

The first action taken by Harvard was the official announcement by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, Chairman of the Committee on Regulation of Athletics, that the university had abandoned participation in intercollegiate sports until further notice. This notice was sent in a letter to all colleges with which Harvard had scheduled competitions this Spring. The abandonment of Yale athletics is automatic through the recent action of the University Athletic Committee, which provided that if a war resolution should be adopted prior to April 7 all athletics should cease on that date. The crew race and the baseball game of today will be played, since the men have already made the journeys to the scenes of the contests, but all other events are declared off.

Cadets to Continue

Such action as this does not encourage Pennsylvania much in the effort to keep alive athletic competition among the colleges. West Point and Annapolis will continue with their athletic schedules for good and obvious reasons. The men in the lower classes of these institutions cannot possibly leave them to take part in military service, as is the case in the colleges and universities of the country, consequently their competitions will be carefully fostered as an aid to training.

Pennsylvania is scheduled to hold the college relay carnival and the intercollegiate championships at Franklin Field this Spring, and the abandonment of this program would mean much to the university. In other parts of the country scattered colleges have made known their intentions of continuing their programs if they can get any teams to compete against them.

Purdue has issued a statement that athletics will be continued until a change is necessary; Northwestern University and the University of Chicago contemplate no action to call off their schedules at present, and Rutgers has announced that it considers its athletics a great aid to the military training it has been giving its students for the last fifty years, and consequently the athletics will not be abandoned at present.

One thing seems to have escaped the authorities in these institutions, however, and even West Point and Annapolis may find it out to their sorrow. It is all very well to cling to their athletic schedules, but whom will they play against.

At St. Louis University and Washington University it was announced that the time usually given over to athletics would henceforth be devoted military training. Dr. William H. Guyer, President of Findlay College, announced that not only athletic but social activities also would be abandoned at that institution.

Tennis and Golf Wait

The fate of the 200 tennis fixtures of the year to be held under the jurisdiction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association depends upon the action of the War Department at Washington. The golf and tennis authorities are working together in a movement to have definite advices as to the best action to take emanate from Washington. George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, gave out the following statement yesterday in this connection:

"The attitude of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was made known February 9, 1917, when the annual meeting indorsed the action of President Wilson in severing diplomatic relations with the German Empire, and pledged its "unqualified support to the President and the Congress of the United States in whatever further steps they deem necessary to protect American rights against lawless aggression." The services of the association and its national organisation have been placed at the disposal of the Government.

"A resolution authorising the Executive Committee to cancel the schedule of more than 200 tournaments in case of military necessity also was adopted by the annual meeting. The schedule for the current season has been drawn and is to be published soon. Having placed its organisation at the disposal of the Government, the National Association will be guided by instructions of the Federal authorities as to whether the tournaments should be cancelled or played as scheduled.

"The association has appointed a committee on military preparedness and has sent all its members a letter urging them to work for universal compulsory military service. As soon as Congress determines the method of raising an army the association will use all its influence with the tennis players of the country to secure their co-operation; furthermore, it will urge those not immediately eligible for military duty to limit their expenditures, keep in good physical condition, and devote all possible attention to military affairs in the effort to further national defense. In this movement the U. S. N. L. T. A. is working with the United States Golf Association."

Police Games Called Off

The only other local action taken by athletic authorities yesterday was the calling off of the Brooklyn-Queens Police A. A. games scheduled for the Thirteenth Reigment Armory next Tuesday night by order of the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union. Arrangements had been made for a big meet, with half a dozen A. A. U. events in addition to those for the departmental athletes. There was no difficulty about the use of the armory, but as all the police athletes are on special duty it was decided that a successful set of games could not be held.

The situation in amateur rowing is still undecided. James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, said yesterday that it was improbable that the association would take any action until it heard from the rowing officials at Lynn, Mass., where the national regatta is scheduled to be held. He said, however, that the outlook for the national championship regatta was very dubious.

Bavaria's Grain Stock Is 90,000 Tons Short

Minister Says That Conditions Are Worse In Other German States

London, March 29.—A gloomy picture of the food situation in Bavaria was drawn by Minister of the Interior Herr Brettreich in an address before the Landtag on Tuesday, according to a Berne dispatch to Reuters. The Minister is quoted as saying that the recent stocktaking had shown that conditions were very serious and that there was a deficiency of 90,000 tons in Bavarian breadstuffs. Conditions outside Bavaria, he said, were even more unfavorable.

The Minister said that it could not be denied that during the war a certain friction had arisen between North and South Germany, chiefly due to the administration of the war. He said there were more than seventy different war organisations in Germany, and that a greater consolidation would have been preferable. After predicting that the coming weeks would be very hard on the people, he concluded:

"But we must hold out. If we lie down England will squeeze the blood out of our fingernails. Even if the war ended tomorrow, the bitter weeks are not over. Only one thing is left—to hold out."

HEARS 400,000 TONS OF SHIPPING SUNK IN WEEK

Two or Three Years at Least, To Finish War, Says Secretary Lane

Washington, May 2.—Secretary of the Interior Lane today told a number of state governors conferring here in the National Defence Council that the government had heard that 400,000 tons of shipping had been sunk by submarines last week. He said the United States must build ships as quickly as possible and bend all resources for a war of two or three years at least.

"If we don't want to fight the war on the other side of the Atlantic," he declared, "we shall have to fight it on this side."—*Kokusai.*

Dufault Concert Tonight

Tonight at the Victoria Theater the second concert by the Paul Dufault Company will be given. Judging by the advance booking, the tenor will tonight be greeted by an audience worthy of his reputation and his art. The program to be presented by Mr. Dufault and his associate artists is of wide variety and interest. Mr. Dufault's operatic offering is the beautiful "Prayer" from the opera, "Le Cid."

The tenor's first group of ballads includes two English songs which have won great popularity wherever they have been heard. They are "Morning" by Speaks, an American composer, and "Sylvelin" by the Scandinavian composer, Sinding. Mr. Dufault will also sing two new French songs, one highly dramatic and the other a joyous love song. The tenor will close the program by singing "The Trumpeter." According to press report, Mr. Dufault revivifies this well-known song and invests it with great emotional appeal.

Miss Pauline Bindley and Mr. Dufault will also be heard in a duet from the first act of "Carmen." Miss Bindley will sing the "One Fine Day" aria from "Madame Butterfly" and a number of English ballads. Mr. Empson's piano contributions include Grieg's "Wedding Day." The booking is at Moutrie's.

- - Sporting - - News - -

Rifle Meeting Tomorrow

Competitors in the Shanghai Rifle Association Meeting tomorrow are notified that the squads will commence firing as follows:—

First squad, at 6.30 a.m. sharp, 200 yards.

Second squad, at 6.50 a.m. sharp, 200 yards.

Third squad, at 2 p.m. sharp, 200 yards.

Adjusting of sights, etc., must be done before proceeding to the firing point.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd, District Scoutmaster, the Cathedral School Scouts will provide a squad of 15 boys under Scoutmaster I. D. Macdonald, tomorrow and next Saturday, and the Public School Troop, under Scoutmaster S. Hore, on Sundays, May 13 and 20, to act as register keepers, etc.

S.V.C. Orders

Maxim Company.—The official designation of this Unit will, with the approval of the Council, be "Machine Gun Company," with effect from May 10, 1917.

Leave.—Lieut. G. A. Johnson is granted leave from May 10 to 20.

First Reserves.—During the absence on leave of Lieut. G. A. Johnson, Captain J. D. Gordon (Reserves) will be in command of the First Reserves.

Shanghai Ball Squad Holds Practice Today

Members of the Shanghai baseball squad will hold practice at 5 o'clock this afternoon on the baseball grounds in preparation for their second game with the St. John's University team tomorrow afternoon at 3.30 at St. John's.

Captain Woods is calling on all candidates for the team to appear this afternoon, as the team to play tomorrow will be chosen then.

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WEATHER

The depression will follow the Yangtsze valley to approach Shanghai, N.-E. to S.-E. breezes between Shantung and Formosa. Showery weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 11, 1917

Dr. Reinsch On 'Social And Industrial Needs of China'

The following is the text of a thoughtful address by the American Minister at a meeting held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Peking last Sunday.

By Dr. Paul S. Reinsch

TO anyone who has learned to know of the strength and permanence of the system of social life which gave peace and stability to Chinese civilisation for a score of centuries, the chief need of modern China would seem to be not to lose hold of the wisdom and virtue embodied in the older system, while, at the same time, learning the lesson of Western efficiency. The difficulty in this matter is that what is a virtue to one age becomes a defect or even a vice to another; so that a way has to be sought to keep the spirit while changing the form, to preserve the essence of life while adopting new modes of action.

Thus the principle that a son should answer for the faults of his father which seems to be necessary under a system of close family organisation, involves an injustice according to modern ideas. The very fact that all sacrifices and services must be devoted to members of the nearer family has stood in the way of the growth of a wider loyalty. The organisation of business on the system of personal credit and direct personal participation of every partner in the joint enterprise which, in every case, did not extend beyond the end of the year has prevented the fullest utilisation up to the present of all the advantages offered by the corporate form of organisation of business which is impersonal and the operations of which may extend over decades and generations.

Yet it is essential for the welfare of China and her permanence as a nation that the vital essential principles of justice, loyalty, honesty and painstaking industry, which characterised her older social and industrial life, should be transferred to modern ways of action without the loss of the moral capital accumulated in the past ages. To these moral considerations there are added an infinitude of matters of technical organisation, all of importance in giving to China an efficient and vital national activity. It is a strange but important truth that moral action is closely connected with questions of organisation and that the best moral impulses of men come to naught if the organisation of their joint effort is faulty. No matter how honest an individual may be he must have the fiber of a hero indeed if he will not make certain concessions to improbity when he finds himself in a system where men's due and necessary remuneration does not come by the way of definite salary but by the way of all kinds of commissions, fees, and pecuniary by-products.

In the light of these broader considerations, we desire to look at some of the specific needs of China at the present time.

It is a truism that the best qualities of the Chinese race appear in the agricultural class—untiring industry, the love of work, frugality, light-heartedness and kindliness. The Chinese gardeners and farmers caress the earth into producing in abundancy. This industry must always remain the mainstay of Chinese life, no matter what other developments take place. But even here the needs of the times will call for far-reaching improvements; it will not be possible indefinitely to keep the food grains of China from going out into the world. The consequent increase in the price of such would cause disaster and famine to millions were not measures taken to increase the production, particularly of the food materials of the common people. Here science can help, and experimental stations for introducing new and more productive varieties of plants must do their part. Some of the staple exports of China like tea and tobacco can also be immensely improved and rendered more attractive to the foreign market, bringing in abundant resources in return.

The old industrial organisation of China was admirable, and its handicrafts excellent in the production of exquisitely artistic fabrics and utensils. The greatest need of the present would, therefore, seem to be the preservation of all this craftsmanship and the avoidance of any neglect or degeneration through which it might be lost. If Chinese industrial leaders and craftsmen could only realise that in the vast world among the nations there is a constant large demand for things of superior workmanship, and that China could maintain for herself a place unique for the production of such objects because of the technical skill which still resides in her population! If this were neglected it would not take more than a decade or two for this enormous industrial capital to be lost. On the contrary, conscientious effort is demanded for preserving the superior craftsmanship in the manufacture of porcelains, silks, carpets, bronzes and other objects of useful and artistic value for which the distinction of fine workmanship will always find a market provided the export trade of China is properly organised. Many people dwell upon the great suffering which would inevitably fall on millions of craftsmen were Chinese industry suddenly to be changed on to a basis of machine work. This ought, of course, to be avoided and I believe it possible to do so.

The handicrafts which I have mentioned can be preserved for the production of articles of superior value for which, throughout the world, a large purchasing public exists, a public which will increase with a growing knowledge of China and her arts. This phase of national industry, representing the inherited taste or skill, should be supplemented, not superseded, by the establishment of certain machine industries, particularly for iron and cotton products. Thus, the bulky materials needed for railway and bridge construction as well as the coarser fabrics could very soon be manufactured in China in all needed abundance. Thus the modern industrial spirit should not crush the older industries of China; on the contrary, it should assist them by giving them a more perfect organisation and by securing for the productions an outlet in the world's markets. By their side it would erect great modern industries producing the heavier and coarser objects needed in modern transportation and industry.

As the Chinese have excelled in agriculture and in the handicrafts, so have they excelled in commerce. Their painstaking attention to details, their honesty in commercial transactions, have given them greatness in this field. Even so the older banking system of China had many points of great excellence. It is in this matter that considerations of underlying morals and of outward organisation are of particular importance. The characteristic feature of commerce and banking under the old regime was that the operations were personal, of short duration, and closely watched by every person in interest. The strictest responsibility was enforced not only against the person immediately concerned but against his whole family. In banking, personal credit alone was used: there was no lending on collateral or industrial security. In commercial partnerships every participant watched and took a hand in the development of the enterprise or undertaking, which was planned so as to be completed within the year. This direct personal attention, combined with a high degree of responsibility, produced an atmosphere favorable to unusual honesty and reliability in commercial dealings.

But modern industrial life requires operations more extended in space and time so that functions have to be entrusted to directors, agents and managers. This wider scope at first seemed to suggest similarity to the government in which the same strict honesty did not prevail as in commercial and banking pursuits. So it came about that corporate management was not so reliable as the partnership business of the older time; the relations were more impersonal, operations could not be watched by all participants, there was some doubt as to whose property was actually being dealt with. In a word, the idea of an impersonal being—a corporation representing in itself the combined right of all participants and entitled to the same honesty in all dealings with it as is an actual person—this idea did not immediately take a hold of the Chinese business man. Considered from the point of view of the upbuilding of China as an efficient modern community and state, in fact from the point of view of national independence and permanance, there is perhaps no more urgent need than that the true character of the corporation and of impersonal credit and responsibility should be realised—that it is just as important to be faithful to a corporation as to a partnership, that it is just as wrong to steal from a large body of people whose rights are represented by a government or a corporation, as it is to steal from an individual.

What made the China of the past great was the universal observance of underlying moral principles comprised in the term "li"; unless these principles retain their vitality, unless they are used in connection with the organisations made necessary by modern industrial life, there would be danger of so great selfishness, materialism and corruption that nothing could save the nation. Were individuals to forget to act according to the principle of "li" in order that that they might accumulate wealth, their satisfaction would be but short if they should have to see national ruin all about them. So the Chinese hope for the future lies in being true to the past, in revitalising the moral values that have assured her peace and prosperity through ages; in exercising through public opinion such a control of individuals that no hope of temporary gain would induce them to act in a manner disloyal and dishonest to those rights which have taken on the form of an impersonal organisation, and to combine strict accountability both in governmental and corporate business with readiness to pay adequate salaries.

The value of impersonal organisation in the state, as in business life, is perhaps not yet fully appreciated and understood by the Chinese people.

Correspondence

A Suggestion To President Li

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—The world is turning democratic, but materialistic democracy is not, perhaps, the last word in civics. At any rate the United States has never thought so. Once in each year the President of the U. S. A. calls on his people to remember that there is a Power above all political wrangles and intrigues, and in America Thanksgiving Day, to all who can appreciate the finer issues of life, is something more than a holiday.

China also, for many generations a monarchy and now a republic, is and always has been at heart a Theocracy.

This conception, an ideal which has nothing to do with outward forms of government, China gave Japan. Quite independent of all that is external, but doubtless particularly essential for a republic, the theocratic spirit as displayed in the old books is that national prosperity always follows national obedience to the will of Heaven. This is the foundation principle of Chinese civilisation; it has remained unchanged and unchangeable through all the kaleidoscopic turns of human events. It is unaffected by them, because independent of them, and through the hospitality of your columns I would urge on my Chinese friends this question: Why should not China, the first Asiatic Republic, become, not in name only but in reality, the first great World Theocracy?

The query suggests the dream of the idealist, and I shall of course be told that dreams and ideals have little place in modern struggles for place, power, and position, but is it not true that ideals are the salt of humanity, and that no nation, and no government, whatever its nature, can survive their loss? Ideals being producers expand, policies and politics being products contract. The latter are obliged to compromise in order to live, and left to themselves they enslave their followers and limit freedom. Ideals alone preserve liberty and secure advancement. This is why I venture to call the attention of China to its theocratic ideals.

Yet even Confucius complained that Heaven does not speak, and any reader may be pardoned who doubts if it be possible to have any sort of a theocracy in such a tangled up world as ours. But is not the Divine Wisdom and the Divine Love ever ready to direct the man who is responsive to such influences? There are many good, though frequently silent men to whom the Wisdom of the Unseen Love is a reality. They strive to be the unselfish vehicles of the Invisible—but they need organising. Many of them will doubtless be found in the Christian Church, but there are many also who are not Christians, for Christianity has no monopoly of prayer. They are all however, men who desire the will of God rather than the will of man. No particular expression of religion binds them, nor need differences of religious beliefs separate them. The Christian, the Confucian, the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, the Taoist all meet here on a common ground. There is common material here which, if it wishes to make China's ancient ideal effective, the government can use for the welfare of the nation—the only excuse for the existence of any government whatsoever.

My suggestion is that this potential, spiritual force should be officially recognised by the executive, and that, even though those who are bearing the burdens of the nation's responsibilities may themselves be temperamentally disinclined to prayer, they should, in the spirit of China's ancient tradition, acknowledge the existence of an unofficial priesthood in the midst of the nation—men who are given to quietude rather than to activity. Prayer does not consist of words or objects of devotion. It is the intense desire of the soul. "Ask and ye shall receive" is an articulation of a law in nature.

Why, then, should not the President of the Chinese Republic, following the idealism of the United States of America, address the nation on suitable occasions on this important topic, and, irrespective of politics or religion, seek the co-operation of all Chinese idealists, that the will of Heaven may become the will of the nation? It is surely needless to add that Heaven is not concerned with policies or politics, but only with the principles by which men govern themselves. There can, therefore, be no impropriety in officially asking all to whom the guidance of the unseen is real, to meet in convenient places in their respective neighborhoods, without regard to political affiliations or religious preferences, to pray or to meditate in combined silence on topics which the executive shall specify. The effect would be that channels now closed to Heaven's direction would be opened, and that national policies would be adopted more in accord with the mind of God than would be otherwise possible.

The war has made thousands pray who never prayed before, and throughout the world there is need for greater systematised effort of this character. All governments would govern better if they governed theocratically. The ideal, however, belongs in an especial manner to China. Many of her children know by experience its value. Let them devote themselves to making the nation's ideal the nation's practice. Yours etc.,

C. Spurgeon Medhurst.

Sweden's Relation To The War

(From The Outlook)

Now that the United States has abandoned its policy of neutrality and is becoming an active participant in the war, Sweden is left practically the only free constitutional Government in the world about whose definite sympathy and future course with regard to Germany there is any doubt. The overturn of the Swedish Cabinet, which has just been announced, indicates that pro-German and pro-Ally forces are struggling for the upper hand. The fact that we have in this country thousands of Swedish-born citizens makes the ultimate course of the Swedish Government a matter of real domestic importance to the United States, and so lends special interest to the following article. The author has recently come to New York as the representative in America of the great English Liberal newspaper the Daily Chronicle, of London.

I was in Stockholm a few months ago for the purpose of ascertaining the real Swedish position with regard to the war. I had the opportunity of an exhaustive discussion with Admiral Lindman—an ex-Prime Minister—who now with a change of Government has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He was a supporter and intimate friend of the then Prime Minister, Mr. Hammerscholl. Admiral Lindman put before me the case for the existing Government, which was professedly neutral but had strong and indeed predominant German elements within it. I got the other side of the story from Mr. Branting, the Socialist leader, a man who ranks high among the unofficial statesmen of Europe, and who, it is freely prophesied, will at an early date be the Swedish Prime Minister. He is ardently on the side of the Allies. I discussed affairs with Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister, the strongest and ablest man in the Cabinet, whose sympathy with France and England undoubtedly was putting a check on pro-German inclinations among his colleagues.

When I was in Stockholm (which was towards the end of 1916), there were freely expressed anticipations of a change of Government, and that change, it was believed, would carry with it the appointment of either Mr. Branting or Mr. Wallenberg as Prime Minister. The personnel of the present Ministry comes as a surprise, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carl Swartz, the new Premier, is little known, and was not even discussed by the many public men with whom I talked. Colonel Akerman, the new Minister for War, is openly announced as a strong pro-German, and I can bear testimony to the fact that among responsible persons Admiral Lindman was freely asserted to be a sympathiser with pro-German opinion.

On top of this is the fact of the elimination of Mr. Wallenberg, with pro-Ally sympathies, and in many respects the biggest man in Sweden. The situation, therefore, is not reassuring. There may be big happenings in Sweden before many months are past.

Of one thing the Allies may rest assured—the sympathies of the Swedish people are with them. That fact is not understood as clearly as it might be by those who make the sweeping assertion that Sweden is pro-German.

Before I narrate some of the remarks of Admiral Lindman and Mr. Branting, each of them with a different view-point, let me outline the drama of Sweden as it presents itself at close quarters.

The King, with a strong-minded German Queen, the bureaucrats, and many of the rich people are pro-German. The great mass of the people are pro-Ally; those who are not have been held back only by fear of an autocratic Russia. German influences have continually made themselves felt, and it is not hard to see why. Sweden faces Russia and has distrusted Russia and was startled when democratic England joined hands with her in the war. Germany, efficient, prosperous, highly organised, had for long been exploiting this dislike of Russia. She permeated many of Sweden's trade activities. Professors with German leanings were at the Swedish universities. A highly effective Swedish army of six hundred thousand owed much to German methods of training. Ceaseless German propaganda was everywhere to be found. With the governing circles under German prepossessions, it is easy to see the frictions which were certain to arise when the Allies had to impose restrictions about imports and at the same time to find a pathway across Sweden for sending supplies to Russia. Germany promptly tried to embroil Sweden against the Allies, and has continued to do so. She met with some success, because undoubted inconveniences and losses were imposed on Sweden by the shipping restrictions.

On top of this were the German influences at Court. Nevertheless the heart of the Swedish people remained sound, as was shown in startling fashion. A pro-Ally legislature was in power. The pro-Germans forced an election, believing that the country would back them up—the plea being lack of military preparedness for emergencies. What happened? The country returned to power an assembly which comprised one hundred and forty-six Socialists and Liberals, nearly all sympathetic with England and France, and eighty-six Conservatives, most of whom were against being led into war on the side of Germany. The pro-Germans were, however, by no means powerless. The King put in power a "business Government," who, while acclaiming themselves as rigidly neutral, were very much pro-German, with the exception of Mr. Wallenberg, the Foreign Minister. This Government, which has been kept from any action toward entering the war on the side of Germany by the progressive forces in the Rikstag, led by Mr. Branting—and in a lesser degree by the unwilling Conservative minority—has nevertheless pressed its neutral claims very hard against the Allies. One need not go further than that, Admiral Lindman, not in office, but undoubtedly a man with power behind the scenes, was one of those who opposed most forcibly an agreement, with the Allies which would have given Sweden all the supplies she needed for sustenance provided she agreed that these supplies should not release material to be passed on for Germany. He took his stand on the ground of Sweden's dignity as a nation. That Great Britain was fighting for her life had no weight with him. I am quite sure that he would never have admitted that the Allies were fighting the cause of civilisation. It can hardly be doubted that Germany regards his appointment as Foreign Minister of Sweden as a most hopeful sign.

I saw Admiral Lindman at his residence, and found him a man of charming manners and great courtesy. He was both clear and definite. Naturally he based his position on strict neutrality; and, indeed, he made out a plausible case. I hasten to say that he gave me the impression of being both able and sincere. The point, of course, is the bias of his mind, and of that there could be no doubt to an Englishman. Here is the gist of what he said to me:

"Sweden holds that she has a right to trade with neutral nations across neutral oceans according to established international usage. If the Allies by virtue of their power impose restrictions with regard to imports, we have to submit, but we do not confirm them or admit them to be justifiable. It is true that we might make more money by another policy, but we have our ideals."

He cited indignities and injuries suffered by Sweden through the blockade. He agreed that there were two policies open to Sweden:

1. To stand by rights as a neutral and submit to individual restrictions only when compelled thereto by force.

2. To come to a general arrangement with the Allies for the import of supplies necessary for the life of the nation.

"I am for the first," he said. He added to this the remark that he had always had a friendly feeling towards Great Britain, and hoped always to keep it.

Possibly there has been a change of opinion in Admiral Lindman in the past few months, but his association with a pro-German War Minister does not give much ground for hope.

I now present the other side of the picture as shown me by Mr. Branting. "The feeling is spreading that there should be a general agreement with Great Britain about supplies," he said. "There is great dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government. We are in the midst of warfare and have to recognise facts."

I asked him about the feeling of Sweden on the war.

"The sympathy of practically all the labor movement is with the Allies," he replied, "and also large sections of opinion outside the labor movement. But there is a good deal of sympathy with the Germans in other quarters. There has been much German penetration into our life. German methods have been adopted in our education, in our army, even in our labor unions, the organisation of which, by the way, is on the German model."

"Is there any danger of Sweden being forced into the war on the side of Germany?" I asked.

"I think that danger is past. There was a danger of it at certain periods in the past two years, but it is over now. All sections of the Rikstag are in favor of maintaining neutrality."

Later I saw Mr. Wallenberg at the Foreign Office, and his remarks must be read in the light of the responsibility which then lay upon him. "The Swedish King, Parliament, and people," he said, "have from the start decided to remain neutral. Never for a moment could they contemplate entering this horrible war. Every one in Sweden will be glad when this terrible conflict is over. It is said in England that the Swedes are related to the Germans. It is true that they are, but they are also related to the English, and it is the latter racial traits which are perhaps the stronger. These very British qualities are what make some of the difficulties between the two countries. I hope, however, that we have arrived at a point when many of the difficulties of the situation will be cleared away."

Since uttering those words Mr. Wallenberg has gone from power. Admiral Lindman has taken his place. I observe that the new Swedish Government has issued a proclamation of continuance of an unswerving neutrality. There are many kinds of neutrality, and sympathisers with the Allies will nurse the hope that Sweden's neutrality will be such as to conserve the permanent interests of civilisation.

FRANK DILNOT.

New York City, March 31.

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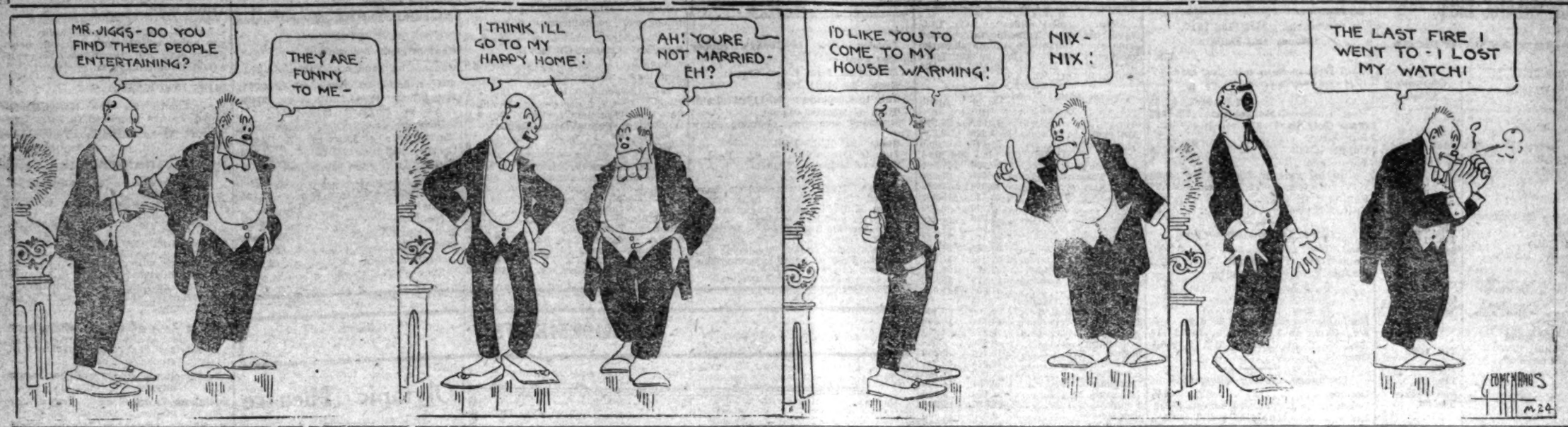
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Which Is the Greater—Male Or Female Of The Species?

By Garrett P. Serviss

If we look only at the human race we may conclude that it is not hard to say which is the "ruling sex," but when we extend our view to other kinds of animals the same question gets just the opposite answer. Nature cannot be said to have given general superiority to the male. Sometimes the male is plainly the lord and master, and sometimes the female has the upper hand, both physically and in a social and moral sense.

The queen bee and the queen ant, whose names have been applied by a very loose analogy, are not really representative of female rule, and the attentions lavished upon them by their "subjects" are solely the result of an instinct for the common preservation of the hive or the hill. The queen is the common mother, that is all.

But it is the great body of "workers" who proclaim the fact that in the world of the bees and ants, the female stem is superior. The workers of both races are "specialised females," in whom the characteristic reproductive function has been suppressed simply by lack of development. Any of these workers could have developed into a queen if furnished with appropriate nourishment when young. The queens themselves are called "perfected females," because they have been pushed to a stage of sex development which makes motherhood their only function. Individually they are stupid and helpless, and they are not obeyed, because they are incapable of leading or even taking care of themselves.

Now, if the workers in these wonderful insect communities had been males we men would have had from them a strong argument for the general proposition that our sex is recognised by nature as essentially better than the other; whereas, unfortunately for such a flattering view, the males are few, are confined to one single useful function in life, and among the bees, where they develop into drones, are periodically slaughtered without mercy.

They have not even the honor of being used for soldiers! The soldier ants, who march to conquest in great armies, who observe the most extraordinary discipline when engaged in a campaign, who assault fortified strongholds, and carry off prisoners to be made slaves, are females specialised as fighters. The poor males do not even serve as camp followers and vivandieres for the fearless Amazons of the anthills. They hang around home and pick up the crumbs from the feasts of victory.

In other (bigger) animals than ants and bees, we find that the male sex is often sent to the rear, or compelled to perform functions elsewhere shouldered upon the female. For instance, the female of the Australian emu is larger than the male, is fond of amusing herself, and although she condescends to lay eggs she lets the male hatch them out while she goes to her club.

The male rhea, a South African bird, is said to suffer a still greater abasement from the point of view of masculine dignity, for it is the habit of four or five rhea hens to lay their eggs together in a single nest and then depute one lonely male to sit on them until they hatch. How he would rub his hands (claws) with vengeful delight if he could see an overworked woman in her steaming kitchen preparing an elaborate meal to gratify the appetities of half a dozen men, who sit in the next room, smoking, and telling brainless stories, throwing in an occasional curse for the slowness of the cook!

There was once a capital instance, as it was thought, of the subjugation of the male, and that in a very humiliating way, in the family of fishes called chromides, or cichlids. I have seen the story told in the following amusing form: "Harassing indeed in the state of papa chromid, for when his wife has deposited her eggs—a little matter of 200 or so—he takes them in his mouth and keeps them there until incubation is completed a day or two later. Even then his cares are by no means over, for the young remain in their strange nesting place for some time, increasing so rapidly in size that their unhappy parent is at length unable to close his mouth, and finally, losing patience, forcibly ejects his offspring into the world.

Now, this story is substantially true, expect that recent investigation has shown that the earlier observers made a misidentification, and that it is the female fish and not the male which nurses the young in the mouth. Strict justice to masculine dignity, even when represented only by a fish, required this correction. But there are many perfectly authenticated instances of male animals being compelled to nurse the young.

The sea horse, like the kangaroo, has a pouch for carrying the little ones, but with the sea horse it is the male, not the female, that carries the pouch. The same is true of pipe fish.

Female eels are travellers and explorers, while the males remain obediently at home, and in time of scarcity the female conger sometimes eats her mate. Female spiders also often devour the males. Our language has a world for wife murder, but none for husband murder; it would be the other way round in spiderdom.

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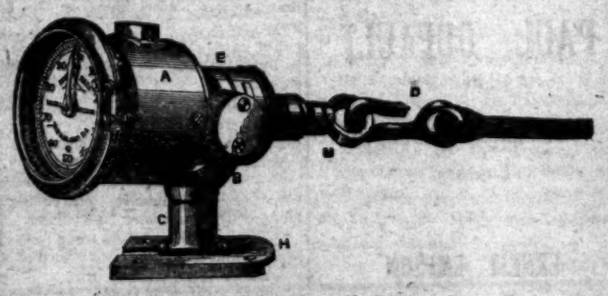

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Apropos of names. Many of these vessels sail under names which bear no reference to their present calling. When they were christened, it was to do business of a different kind, in great waters, and their names are borrowed from the "flung spray and blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying." Some have music in them. For instance, Fleetwing and Faithful, Gleam of Hope, and Kindly Light. "Breadwinner's" title has gained in significance since the days when it had only to win supplies for the food and schooling of some little family on shore: but a certain clench in the names Thunderstone, and Ocean Searcher, sets one thinking. These vessels are, perhaps, not so long off the stays as are Pilot Star, for example, or Kindly Light.

From time to time it is to be noted with satisfaction how "grown-ups" are steadily rising in the estimation of the young people of more than one belligerent country. It was only a short time ago that the French Minister of Agriculture took the statesmanlike course of asking the school boys and girls of that country to "help the farmer." Now Mr. Prothero, his colleague in England, has gone a step farther. He invites the school boys and girls of his country to turn the land attached to every school into "a prize kitchen garden," and, more enlightened still, he goes on to say that he has arranged with the Board of Education that the work may be done "in school hours." Grown-ups are undoubtedly "coming on a bit."

A large brewery in Portland, Ore., is being converted into a milk-condensing plant, as a result of the decision by the State to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors within its borders. Quite a number of distilling and brewing plants in Oregon are still idle, however, but not for want of opportunity to find employment. Their owners entertain the illusion that Oregon may some day reverse itself on the prohibition question. The liquor business always was a breeder of illusions.

The identity of the well-known clubman frequently mentioned in the columns of the average newspaper in the United States is now sought. He must not, of course, be confounded with the well-known business man, or the well-known politician, or even the well-known man-about-town. The gentleman first named is supposed to spend practically all of his time in a well-known club, where he may be reached by reporters and interviewed at all times, by day or night. Nobody seems to have met him personally, and this fact leaves the impression that he is known only to the reporters; but a suspicion that he is a near relative of the well-known society girl is also widely entertained.

One of the Boston newspapers quite erroneously says that "a slight modification of the 'drunken driver' automobile bill of last year has been reported to the House" of the Massachusetts Legislature, "by the Committee on Roads and Bridges. The new draft provides that any person attempting to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor 'and incapable of operating,' shall," and so on. The "and" in the sentence just quoted, as has been clearly pointed out, practically nullifies the present law. To call the change proposed a "slight modification" is, therefore, absurd.

If the motion picture film produced annually in the United States amounts to more than 1,000,000,000 feet, as has been estimated, one may, from this statement, gather some conception of the extent to which this industry has grown. And yet people say that it is only in its infancy. This being quite probably the case, it is interesting to speculate as to what the business will be a few years hence. United States custom house statistics show that 50,000 miles of films were exported and imported last year, or enough to reach twice around the earth.

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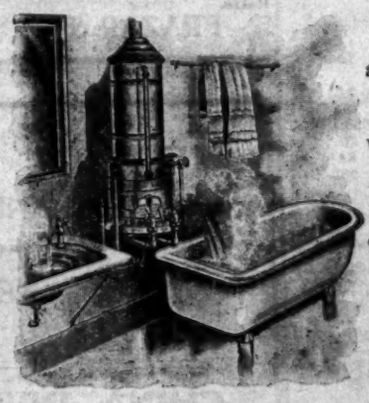

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at any hour of the

Night or Day

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GAS WATER HEATER

For particulars, apply to

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Showrooms, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5¾ B.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5.15.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 350 x.d.
North China	Tls. 140 Sa.
Union of Canton	$860 x.d.
Yangtsze	$220.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$146 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def	107/-
"Shell"	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46½.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Kochieh	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27/6.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2.60.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 73½.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 80 S.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81½.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$8 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 150 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 100.
International	Tls. 86 Sa.
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 5.70 B.
Yangtsepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$113½.
Green Island	Tls. 8.05 B.
Langkats	Tls. 17¼ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 137 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lang, Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¼ B.
Weeks	$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.05 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.35 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¼.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4.15 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.30 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6.65 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
Karan	Tls. 13½.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 9.40 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 15.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 3.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shai Malay pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.70.
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾ B.
Shai Kalastan	Tls. 1.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Sungei	Tls. 2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Tebong	Tls. 22¾ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.85 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and B. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec and Asb	$2.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 74.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Morse Bazar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Shai Telephone	Tls. 84½ Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

B., Bellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Telephone No. 298.

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Established 20 years.
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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 10, 1917.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
G.$1.00 @ 86=Tls. 1.16 @ 72.7=Mex. $1.59	
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.4625
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1773
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6½=Tls.	5.64
Exch. @ 72.7=Mex. $	7.77
Peking Bar	294
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.16
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 1/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6 5/8
London	Demand	3-6 13/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	262½
Paris	T.T.	484½
Paris	Demand	485
New York	T.T.	84⅝
New York	Demand	84⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	67¾
Japan	T.T.	60⅜
Batavia	T.T.	205¾

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-8 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-8 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	500
New York	4 m-s.	87⅞

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

£1	= Hk. Tls.	5.03
Hk. Tls. 1	= Francs	5.40
" " 1	= Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Gold $ 1	= Hk. Tls.	1.06
Hk. Tls. 1	= Yen	1.85
" " 1	= Rupees	2.98
" " 1	= Roubles	3.29
" " 1	= Mex. $	1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, May 10, 1917.

Official
International Cotton (Ord) Tls. 86.00
Langkats Tls. 17.25
North China Ins. Tls. 140.00
Telephones Tls. 84.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.35
Ayer Tawah Tls. 38.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
Tebongs Tls. 22.75
Consolidated Tls. 3.05

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, May 10, 1917.

Official
Klebangs Tls. 1.00 cash
Direct
Anglo-Java Tls. 10.40 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

April Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co., Ltd., have received telegraphic information from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Sungala Rubber Estate for the month of April was 5,984 lbs.

	March lb.	April lb.
Alma	22,000	26,900
Amherst	3,540	3,200
Anglo-Dutch	51,500	67,000
(Coffee, 440 pls. 500 pls.)		
Anglo-Java	118,700	127,500
Ayer Tawah	28,500	27,000
Batu Anam	20,084	17,085
Bukit Toh Alang	13,522	13,300
Bute	10,946	9,492
Chempedak	9,569	8,806
Chemor	16,344	14,832
Cheng	13,475	11,542
Consolidated	37,265	37,434
Dominion	38,041	34,972
Guala Kalumpong	105,132	109,191
Shipped to London	79,872	85,300
Cocoanuts	207,000	221,000
Rainfall....(inches)	18½	3
Java Consolidated	57,100	60,400
Kamunting	14,614	16,699
Kapala	5,312	4,994
Kapayang	9,880	9,364
Karan	8,406	9,250
Kota Bahroe	40,918	40,290
Kroewoek	26,900	30,700
Langkat	50,551	44,170
Padang	21,700	22,000
Pengkalan	11,537	12,506
Samagaga	9,320	11,900
Semambu	10,202	11,327
See Kee	8,462	8,673
Senawang	27,000	27,127
Shanghai-Malay	16,252	17,169
Shanghai Klebang	8,283	9,871
Shanghai-Kelantan	11,262	11,500
Shanghai-Klebang	8,283	9,871
Shanghai-Seremban	6,053	8,354
Shanghai Pahang	15,700	15,325
Shanghai-Seremban	6,053	8,354
Shanghai-Sumatra	44,150	42,200
Sua Manggis	19,043	16,000
Sungala	5,550	5,984
Sungei Duri	12,930	14,471
Taiping	10,450	—
Tanah Merah	23,700	21,500
Tebong	66,000	60,000
Ulobri	4,675	5,262
Ziangbe	51,300	50,600

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The excitement ruling in our Cotton market mentioned in our last week's circular has simmered down and from strong buyers all round the situation is now reversed, with fair quantities of Cotton offering at Tls. 1½ to Tls. 2 per picul lower than last week's quotations. Local Buyers are practically all out of the market awaiting further development and while a few stray transactions are recorded same are mostly for prompt deliveries.

Under the circumstances we have nothing fresh to chronicle, as the situation will still be governed more or less by the law of supply and demand. Arrivals of cotton, both here and up North, are still small and unless same improves materially prices cannot decline much. Tone of the Market. Quiet.

Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 26.50
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 10.50
Price of Mid-Americans 12.83
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 12.80
Tone of market, Firm.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American July 19.57
Price of Mid-American October 18.87
Tone of market, Firm.
Indian Market:—
Broach April/May shipment Rs. 71
Hinganghat " " " 69½
Yoetmal " " " 68⅝
F. Bengal " " " 58¼
Market Steady.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 9, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	$30,556.32	$29,268.55
Loss by currency depreciation	6,725.06	7,804.08
Effective Receipts	$23,831.26	$21,459.47
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	23 26	28.22
Car miles run	77,589	72,557
Passengers carried	1,389,868	1,276,067

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 8 was 81 tons."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 0½d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 11¾d. Paid.
Tone of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, May 7:—
Spot: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
July to December: 3s. 0d. Paid.
Tone of Market: Firmer.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet ..3s. 0¼d.
First Crepe .....3s. 0¼d.
Market very quiet, tendency undecided. Free on board, no alteration in prices. (2s. 7d.)

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Today's metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	130	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	132	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	32	0	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1½%) (Nominal)	16¾d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	232	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft f. o. b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	233	0	0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, May 8.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a-c	£55 5/8
Cheques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.15
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76 1/8
Bar Silver (Spot)	37 1/16d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4¾%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	26.50d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	10.50d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot	12.83d.
Plantation Rubber June (paid)	3s. 0¼d.
Deliveries China Silk	26 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	16 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	16 bales
Tone of Tea Market. Quiet.	

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
On May 11th, 12th and 13th
H.M. GOVERNMENT TOUR:
Sole Director, MAURICE E. BANDMAN
The Greatest Film in History
"The Battle of the Somme"
AND
"H.M. The King on The Somme Battlefield"
Official Pictures of the British Army in France, taken by special arrangement with the War Office and under their direction
Prices of admission: Boxes $15; $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
Booking now open at Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.
N.B.—A third of the gross receipts will be sent to the British Government for War Charities.
Philip Carlton, Manager for M. E. Bandman.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE
Every evening at 9.15 p.m.
Great Holiday Programme
also
Great Equestrian Sporting Competition. Winner Receives $100.00
Entries received at the Circus Afternoon Performances
Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays
LAST WEEK
at
Chang Su Ho's Gardens
BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.
13758

VICTORIA
TONIGHT AT 9.15
OLYMPIC
— Saturday, May 12 —
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
Presents
The French-Canadian Tenor
PAUL DUFAULT
ASSISTED BY
PAULINE BINDLEY, Soprano.
ERNEST EMPSON, Pianist.

TONIGHT PAUL DUFAULT SINGS:
PRAYER from LE CID ..... Massenet
A majestically melodious selection from the opera, "Le Cid," where the hero, vanquished in battle, bereft of love, bows to the Divine will.
SYLVELIN ..... Sinding
An exquisite love-song with adelightful accompaniment.
J'AI PLEURE EN REVE ..... Hue
A song of powerful appeal and tragic pathos.
MORNING ..... Speaks
A beautiful song, showing the hush before dawn, the gradual awakening and ending with the joy of the sunlit morning.
MOTHER O' MINE ..... Tours
A song which cannot fail to make a strong emotional appeal.
BLUETS D'AMOUR ..... Pessard
A gay love-lyric with a fascinating refrain.
THE TRUMPETER ..... Dix
Paul Dufault visualizes this song with such heartfelt emotion that it becomes a wonderful tone-painting.
And with Miss Bindley
Duet between Micaela and Don Jose, from CARMEN ..... Bizet
Miss Pauline Bindley Sings:
ONE FINE DAY (Madame Butterfly) ..... Puccini
LEAVES AND THE WIND ..... Leoni
VILLANELLE ..... Dell'Acqua
MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND MY HAIR ..... Haydn
MY MESSAGE ..... d'Hardelot
POOR WANDERING ONE (Pirates of Penzance) ..... Sullivan
Ernest Empson plays:
LOVE'S DREAM ..... Liszt
SCHERZO IN E MINOR ..... Mendelssohn
WEDDING DAY ..... Grieg
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT EVERY CONCERT
Prices: $3, $2 and $1. Booking at Moutrie's

Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT, FRIDAY 11th
Last Exhibition
of
"CABIRIA"
Last Six Parts
on
SATURDAY, 12th
Concert
by
PAUL DUFAULT
Assisted by
Pauline Bindley
Soprano
and
rEnest Empson
Pianist
MATINEE
on
SUNDAY, 13th
SHOWING
"CABIRIA"

Victoria Thatere
Tonight, Friday, 11th
SECOND CONCERT
by the French-Canadian Tenor
PAUL DUFAULT
Assisted by
PAULINE BINDLEY
Soprano
AND
ERNEST EMPSON
Pianist
Prics $3.00 $2.00 $1.00
Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for Friday, 11th, Saturday, 12th, Sunday, 13th May
"THE TIME LIMIT"
Pathe's Feature Photo-play. In Three Parts. Adapted from the Novel by J. H. ROSNY, Featuring Andre Pascal.
"SADIE THE DIAMOND BITER"
Laughable comedy.
"THE CASH GIRL LOVERS"
Lonesome Luke comedy.
"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR, WAR DOG"
Comic Cartoon, by Bray.
NEW PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.
Admission Prices:
1st class 30 cts. 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.
TWO SHOWS
EVERY NIGHT: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
MATINEES on Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S-SOOCHOW DEBATE

The three debaters representing the Soochow University will come to Shanghai on Saturday to debate with the St. John's men in Chinese. The debate will be held at two o'clock at St. John's. The subject is "Resolved, that to build railways or to improve military and naval forces—which is the more urgent need in present China."

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
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Let us draw your will today. If you put it off till too late, your property may not be divided as you would like to have it.

FIRE INSURANCE
As agents for the Netherlands Lloyd we are prepared to issue fire policies of insurance at current rates.

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Details and rates on application.

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Writes wills.
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Advises regarding purchase of stocks and bonds.
Purchases stocks and bonds for clients.
Sells stocks and bonds for clients.
Collects dividends on shares for clients.

INVESTMENTS
We have for sale, in amounts of Tls. 20 or more, Preference Shares paying interest at 7%.

OFFICES TO LET
One private flat of three large rooms at 15 Nanking Road.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

The congestion of cargo both to Europe and America continues and is, if anything, getting more marked whilst tonnage seems to be getting scarcer every day; at the same time freights are hardening and the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau announces a further rise from the 1st June to G.$40.00 per ton for general cargo and we fully expect to see rates via Panama advance in sympathy very shortly.

Coastwise:—Since last writing rates have continued firm all round and there is plenty of demand in all directions with insufficient tonnage to meet same. Rates in the South also continue firm and the same conditions prevail as regards the supply and demand, as far as we can see this state of affairs is likely to continue for sometime to come.

For London, etc.:—The boats now advertised on this berth are the s.s. Kaga Maru sailing on the 16th inst., and the s.s. Katori Maru on the 3rd prox.

For New York via Panama:—For sailings apply to the Steamship Agents.

Coast Rates
South Japan.
Coal Ports to Shanghai Y.5.90 fixed.
" Iloilo $16.00 fixed.
" Hongkong Y.13.25 fixed.
" Singapore Y.20.00 nom.
Hongay to Hongkong $9.25 fixed.
" Swatow $8.50 fixed.
Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton 77 cands. liner terms. firm.
Wuhu to Swatow 75 cands. liner terms.
Saigon to Hongkong, rice $1.10 per picul. offering.
Newchawng to Canton $1.38 liner terms.
Newchwang to Amoy $1.20 liner terms.
Dalny to Canton 85 cents nom.

Japan Coal:—As is only natural at this season of the year there are not many requirements and consequently this market is practically lifeless for the time being—freights, however, have strengthened again and the rate Moji-Shanghai now stands at Yen 6.30 per ton.

In Japan the market remains very firm for the better qualities—the increased demand and the high prices ruling have facilitated that output on a larger scale of inferior grades of coal but this increase has not been important enough to affect the market generally.

Fushun Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—Deliveries during the last fortnight have been good and prices are firm. Stocks which have been short recently are now up to the average and the market for Lump coal shows a decidedly firmer tendency.

Coal Quotations

	ex Wharf. Tls.
Japan Coal:—	
Kishima Lump	12.00
Kishima Dust (No Stock)	8.50
Milke Lump (Contracted for)	
Milke Small "	
Milke Dust "	
Shakano	11.00
Arate Lump	10.00
Shimoyamada	9.50
Shin-Shakano	9.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	11.00
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	10.00
Kaping Coal:—	Per Ton ex Wharf.
Navy Lump	12.50
Loco Lump	11.00
Linsi Lump	8.50
Washed Nuts	10.25
Washed Slack	9.00
No. 5 Dust	8.75
No. 1 Slack	8.50
No. 2 Dust	8.25
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fushun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale)	9.50
Fushun Dust	9.00
Fushun Lump ....(no stock)	

Coal arrivals during the fortnight from April 25 to May 7 totalled 53,272 tons.

WE
SELL LAND
COLLECT RENTS
NEGOTIATE LOANS
INSURE PROPERTY
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
13 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.0

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthu
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital (paid-up) ....U.S.$3,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 4,260,022.81
U.S.$7,510,022.81

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de Macoris
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Medellin	Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, viz.:—

Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Bahia	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Part Louis (Mauritius
Delhi	Kota Bahru	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Kinkiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen 15,000,000
Reserves .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 華 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $1,000,000.00
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Tientsin
Shanghai	Hankow
Nanking	Pengpu
Hsuchow	Chinkiang
Yangchow	Hangchow
Ningpo	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.S. s.s. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Feicheng left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei yesterday, at 6 a.m.
The I.-C. s.s. Esang will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Dalny on May 13.
The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtau for Shanghai on Wednesday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered) left Chinwangtau for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Auld, Mr. D. S. Dupree, Mr. D. D. Ross, Mr. Tan and Mr. E. W. Turner.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Dr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sza, Mr. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. Carber and Mr. Lu.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Heith, Capt. and Mrs. Bailey.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Frame, Mrs. J. McKay, Misses Hughes and (2) Hill and Mr. Vida.
Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Tungchow:—Mrs. Stringer. For Ichang:—Mr. W. A. Oram. For Hankow:—Dr. MacLeod, Messrs. R. E. Wilson and Thellefsen.
Per C.M. s.s. Kwangtah for Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. A. Rischel.
Per I.-C. s.s. Wingsang for Hongkong:—Mr. W. G. Symons.
Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing for Tientsin:—Mrs. A. Prest. For Chefoo:—Mrs. E. W. Reeves and 2 children.
Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Messrs. Tong Chung-liang, P. and C. Tong.
Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo for Chingkiang:—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Purton. For Hankow:—Mrs. D. Fraser and Mr. F. J. Micklinghoff.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.
The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Mar.	6
Fushimi Maru	May	7
Hirano Maru	May	3
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	22
Iyo Maru	Mar.	11
Kitano Maru	Apr.	13
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	30
Pembrokeshire	May	6
For New York		
Tokiwa Maru	Mar.	21
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Apr.	18
Ecuador	Apr.	1
Korea Maru	May	3
Nippon Maru	Apr.	2
Persia Maru	Apr.	21
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr.	2
Shinyo Maru	Apr.	5
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	May	6
Tamba Maru	Mar.	12
Yokohama Maru	Feb.	18
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	Apr.	17
Mexico Maru	Apr.	5
Manila Maru	Mar.	6

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—The northern depression moves away, across Japan. Moderate anticyclone around the Bonin. A spur of high pressures, from Lake Baikal, advances its point down to Chekiang. The barometer declines in W. China. Copious rain on both shores of the Formosa Channel. Fine weather in the Yangtze Valley.
10.—The weather becomes overcast, at Shanghai, while the pressure rises above the normal level. The wind has veered to the E.

Thursday, May 10, 19177.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm ..	757.81	760.17
„ „ inches.....	29.82	29.93
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-5.48	-7.28
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	-3.98	-3.84
Wind { Direction	NEW	ENE
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	15	28
Wind { Miles	9.3	15.5
Temperature { Cen ...	18.°5	21.°2
Temperature { Fahr	56.3	70.2
Humidity 200	48	33
Nebulosity 0-10	0	0
Rainfall mm.....	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Atsuta Maru .....June 26
Carnarvonshire .....May 13
Suwa Maru .....June 12
From San Francisco, etc.
China .....June 12
Ecuador .....June 2
Nippon Maru .....June 8
Shinyo Maru .....June 22
Siberia Maru .....May 15
Tenyo Maru .....May 26
From Tacuma
Chicago Maru .....May 23
Manila Maru .....May 27
Panama Maru .....May 15
From Seattle
Awa Maru .....May 23
Shidzuoka Maru .....June 6
From New York
Hazel Dollar .....May 28

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on May 8, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	16-20
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	60-80
Soles	„	30-40
Whitebait	„	12-14
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	6-10
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	30-40
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	10-12
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	16-18
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Pineapple	each	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	5-6
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	12-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	6-8
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.20
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lb.	$2.85
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 14	5.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 15		San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
„ 16	A.M.	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Panama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 18	„	New York via Panama	Tatsuno maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 26	„	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
„ 28	„	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 11	D.L.	Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
„ 11	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
„ 12	4.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 14	5.00*	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 15		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
„ 15	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
„ 17		Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 19	„	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 20	„	Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 21	„	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 26	„	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
„ 28	„	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 11	D.L.	H'kong, Straits & Calcutta	Laisang	Br.	J. M. & Co
„ 16		London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	5.30*	London etc.	Kaborf maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 10	„	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 11	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
„ 11	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 12	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 12	5.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 12	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
„ 13	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 24	„	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 25	noon	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 11	A.M.	Tientsin & Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 11	6.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
„ 11	A. M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Heinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 12	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	6.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap	S. M. B.
„ 15	„	Newchwang	Kaigan	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 16	D.L.	Hankow	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 18	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 11	M.N.	Hankow etc	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 11	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
„ 11	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 11	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
„ 12	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 12	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 13	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN. Co.
„ 13	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 16	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyn	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 18	M.N.	do	Lueny	Br.	B. & S.
„ 18	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
„ 10	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
„ 10	Hankow	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
„ 10	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
„ 10	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
„ 10	Hankow	Changon	1269	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 10	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.
„ 10	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 10	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 10	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 10	Tientsin	Koonshing	2130	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 10	Hankow etc.	Kiangbsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 10	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 10	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 10	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 10	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	9 p
May 9	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
May 4	Hongkong	Kwanglee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	514	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
May 9	Tientsin	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O.S.K.	OSKW
May 8	Hongkong	Laisang	3592	Br.	J. M. & Co,	SHW
July 18	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
May 9	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1150	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Apr 28	Hongkong	Yungshin	999	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSPW

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, calling at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE. YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Panama Maru, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Wednesday, May 16, at a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at —— on the ——. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, May 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last seam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Philip, will leave on Friday, May 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tatung, Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, May 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Sunday, May 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chungking Captain Monkman, will leave on Monday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 11, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sinkiang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Friday, May 11, at a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at —— on the ——. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 12, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Kaigan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 15 at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

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"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi	May 27,	28

(For Hongkong)

			arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons)	Capt. I. Saito	May 23,	24

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito	May 9,	11
——— MARU"	(tons)	Capt. ———	— —	—

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.			arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons)	Capt. K. Saito	May 22	23

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Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
7P	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Bryan
7P	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
P&O	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Hanson
7P	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
P&O	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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„	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 „	„ 26	„
„	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 „	June 14	„
„	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 „	„ 22	„
„	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 „	July 6	„

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KATORI MARU	19,000	———	June 3
KAMO MARU	16,000	———	June 10

AMERICAN LINE.

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YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 18, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. J. Noma,	June 26, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	May 12
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	May 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	May 19
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	May 22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	June 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 17
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 24

FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	May 20

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	May 25, 1917

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TATSUNO MARU	15,000	———	May 18

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TANGO MARU ...	14,000	———	June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU ...	10,000	———	July 17, 1917

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1230 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 S.	Mail S.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2088	824	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1900	1088
2849	1159	685	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	730
2300	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658	710
000	1135	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	580	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3. B. s.		Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1651	1911
1130	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1417	1748	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1048	1138
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1813
1039	2231	—	166	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1543
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1552	314	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1815	430	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
830	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	828	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1204	840	—	528	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	722

Express 16. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Youchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
940	1300	2130	d. Youchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	550	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1400	1455	2220	a. Tsingchow d.	528	1128	1855	633	1210	1906	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

8 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

MR. BONAR LAW TELLS LONG TALE OF SUCCESS

Pays Tribute To Balfour For Engaging In Greatest Service Of His Life

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—Referring to the western front, during his speech in the Commons today on the new vote of credit, Mr. Bonar Law said that the rapidity of their attack forestalled the enemy, who had to fight in the open, with heavy losses, before the trenches which they had not had time to prepare. Since April 1 they had taken 20,000 prisoners, 257 guns and 227 trench-mortars.

While in the first twenty-four days of the battle of the Somme they advanced 3½ miles on a front of six miles, they had now, in the present battle, advanced from two to five miles on a front of twenty miles. There were twice as many German divisions fighting against them as compared with the battle of the Somme and half of these have had to be withdrawn, to be reformed, while the British casualties in the present offensive were from fifty to seventy-five per cent less than at the Somme.

Their success was largely due to their distinct superiority in artillery, in connection with which he paid a warm tribute to the Royal Flying Corps.

Referring to the British mission to the United States, Mr. Bonar Law paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrifice of Mr. Balfour in undertaking the mission and affirmed that no service in Mr. Balfour's public life has been greater to the State than that rendered by him in this connection.

Dealing with the success of the British forces in Mesopotamia, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that no small part of the credit was due to the work of the General Staff at home, which made the arrangements. Part of the credit was also due to the splendid courage and ardor of the troops, but much credit was due to General Maude, who had shown military ability of the highest order.

Reverting to the operations on the western front, Mr. Bonar Law said that it was inevitable that progress should be slow. One of the most encouraging features of the battle was the almost hysterical German communiques about imaginary victories, issued in order to keep up the courage of the German people.

The extent of the German failure was well illustrated by the figures he had quoted.

'Battle of the Somme'

Shanghai—or as much of it as could crowd into the Apollo Theater—went to the front last night. It was transported thither on the magic beam of the cinematoscope which carried people to the fighting front in Western France, as they watched the great battle film made last summer at the beginning of the historic days on the Somme. It was a big crowd and a big picture and everybody went away with a heightened realisation of the "big doings" in the "big show," as its actors call it, in Europe.

It was a patriotic crowd that followed King George on his trip of inspection to the Somme battlefield and tramped with him over mine craters, through captured trenches and across the shell ploughed scene of the great struggle. The royal tour occupied the whole of the first reel of the five reel film. The next four parts took up the actual grim business in the field, and furnished further reason for excited applause.

They—the crowd—cheered regiments and divisions into the trenches and went along with them—thanks to the hardihood of the camera man—as far as the famous "first line." From here they watched the shrapnel bursting over the enemy's dugouts, a wide horizon clouded with the puffs of exploding shells and a skyline lashed into black billows as the earth was flung up by the artillery fire. They watched ordnance of all sizes in action, from the machine guns and trench mortars up to "Grandma," the big 15 incher which throws a projectile weighing nearly three-quarters of a ton. They watched the men climb out of the trenches and dash forward on a front of 16 miles to jump into other trenches which had been occupied a few minutes before by the German front line.

And after witnessing the action and excitement of war they saw some of its horrors. They looked at fresh made shell craters and battered trenches and the ghastly aftermath that partly filled them.

It was a picture to go home and think about.

St. Mary's Students Hold Their May Fete

Feature Dances Given At University Campus In Pretty Costumes Despite Rain

The annual May Fete of St. Mary's Hall, St. John's, was held yesterday on the university campus. About a thousand spectators witnessed the entertainment, including the faculty and students of the university and the girls' school and more than 300 townspeople. The program started after 4 o'clock in order not to interfere with class work. The participants danced through the program in their pretty costumes in spite of the rain.

The program included a grand march by seven groups of girls, an English country dance, a May Pole dance, a Jamaica dance, minuet and the "Rusty Tufty," an old English folk dance.

From the Chinese Press

Members of the Chen Yue Club, a political organisation, were entertained at dinner by Premier Tuan on Tuesday at the Central Park. On behalf of the host, Ting Chin addressed the gathering on the reasons for an immediate declaration of war. C. T. Wang responded, saying the bill might be passed by Parliament, if the Government shows good faith in its acts on the foreign policy.

The personnel for the new cabinet is being decided upon by the various political interests. Chang Ming-chi, or Wang I-tang is expected to head the Ministry of Interior. Liang Chi-chiao will become Minister of Finance. Tsen Chun-hsuan and Wang Chung-hui will be appointed Ministers of Communications and Law respectively, while former Minister of Education, Chai Yuen-pei, will resume his office in the same department.

The hearing of the bribery case in connection with the Ministry of Finance is now ended. Chen Ting-ming, the brother of the ex-Minister of Finance, according to reliable sources, will be convicted of obtaining money by extortion, while the case against Chen Chin-tao, Nu Shih-chun and Wu Nie-chun will be dismissed.

The Minister of Law has admitted that High Procurator Yang Ying-kan and Procurator Chang Shu-ling both exceeded their powers in the arrest of the Minister of Communications, Hsu Shih-ying. His request to deprive them of office and to be handed over to the Commission on the Punishment of Judicial Officers for investigation has been granted by the President.

Killing, pillage, robbery and burning still form the favorite occupation of the Yunnanese troops in the eastern portion of Szechuen, according to a telegram sent from Chengtu. Civilians are taking refuge in neighboring provinces. The Military Governor, Tai Kan, has ordered government troops not to advance on the Yunnanese. However, in the southern part of the Province, the Szechuenese and Yunnan troops are both mobilising for a huge fight.

The Japanese Consul at Tsinan, Shantung, has repeatedly demanded indemnity for the loss of Japanese property during the third revolution. The Civil Governor there is now obliged to ask the government for instructions.

Upon repeated requests of the Tuchuns attending the Military Conference and Premier Tuan, General Chang Hsun has at last decided to go up to Peking. He left Hsuchow on Tuesday. While passing through Tientsin, he interviewed ex-Secretary of State Hsu Shih-chang on diplomatic questions.

General Chang Hsun informed the government secretly on Tuesday, that since the Cabinet and the Military Conference have decided upon the foreign policy of the country, any opposition may be considered unreasonable. He also stated that any politician who makes a demand in exchange for a vote in favor of war should be rejected and that proper steps must be taken against Parliament should it wilfully interfere with governmental actions.

Members of the Japanese Legation were entertained at luncheon May 8 by Ting Shi-yih, Ha Hang-chang, Li Shu, Kuo Tung and Wang Pang-nien. Ting stated that he is in favor of war, but is opposed to the manner in which it was decided by Premier Tuan.

NEW U.S. FILMS PLEASE THEATER MANAGERS

Another Special Showing To Be Held At Apollo Theater Today

China theater managers had an opportunity of seeing a number of American cinema favorites yesterday at the special showing given by Mr. J. W. Allen, foreign representative of the Paramount Pictures Corporation, at the Apollo theater. Among the theater men present who expressed their pleasure in the entertainment were Mr. A. Carpi of the Empire theater at Hankow, and Mr. A. Barl of the Empire Theater at Tientsin and the Peking Pavilion at Peking.

"The Golden Chance," a five reel drama produced by Lasky was one of the pictures exhibited. Another was a farce called: "Are You a Mason?" filmed from Leo Ditrichstein's successful play of the same name.

Another private showing of Paramount films is to be given today.

Prayers and Sacrifices Fail to Break Drouth

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Taianfu, May 8.—The unprecedented drought continues. There is not a day without its processions praying for rain. A group of wealthy ladies from Tsinanfu has come to the local temples to pray and make great sacrifices in the hope that these might bring the needed rain. Their liberal gifts to the priests brought happiness to that small group but no other results have been seen. There has been no running water in the river, the city's source of its drinking supply, for several weeks. Holes are dug in the river bed and water dipped by the cupful. A promising shower came a few days ago but it scarcely laid the dust. Fortunately the convenience of the railway has kept the price of grain down so that it is only 50% higher than it was last autumn.

TO STUDY WAR RESULTS

Tokio, May 10.—Dr. Inouye, the Governor of the Prefecture of Tokio, Mr. Nakano and others have organised a society to study the affairs after the war is finished and the society will have its inauguration at the council room of the Government of the Prefecture soon.

CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

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CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.
21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.
Telephone 1328.

Business and Official Notices

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

NOTIFICATION No. 259

Commutation Tickets (117/3)

THE public is hereby notified that Commutation Tickets will be on sale on this line from 1st May next.

Commutation Tickets are in first, second and third classes and are in book form containing either ten or twenty single trip tickets.

The period of availability of Commutation Tickets is fifty (50) days for ten single trip ticket books and one hundred (100) days for twenty single trip ticket books.

Price of Commutation Tickets is:
for ten single trip ticket books, 95% of ten single trip ordinary fares:
for twenty single trip ticket books, 90% of twenty single trip ordinary fares.

For detailed regulations, etc., please apply to the Traffic Manager, Tientsin, or to the Station Master of any station on the line.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 30th April, 1917. 13724

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to **THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.** 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.

13332.

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For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4588

LYCEUM THEATRE

Return Visit and Farewell Performance of

The Bandman Opera Co.

Saturday, May 12, 1917

SPECIAL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

Booking opens at
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
On Monday, 7th, 1917

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st of December, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th of May to the 15th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 3rd of May, 1917.

13722

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Special designs made up at short notice.

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Tel. West 1373.

13483

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line)

STATIONS.	Express R.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.29	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.0
SOOCHOW ..... den.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	1.3	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.11	2. 0
CHANGCHOW ..... dep.	11.32	6.50	13.43	15.01	16.47	20.45	5.0
TANYANG ..... dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	12.57	8.58	15.57	17.18	18.32	.	7.06
NANKING ..... arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	8.50
NANKING FERRY .. arr.	14.10	..	...	..	..	..	..
PUKOW ..... dep.	3.30	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... dep	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { ..... arr.	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL { ..... dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ..... arr.	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R		Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN { ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	1.10		..
CENTRAL { ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	5. 1.00		..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	0.31	T.P.R. Second Day	..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	7.0	7.30	11.15	14.2	15.55	23.00
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	..	9.0	9.52	1.39	16.01	18.25	1.00
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	9.7	1.5	12.0	16.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW ..... dep.	6.20	11.14	12.3	14.52	17.3	20.30	3.00
WUSIH ..... dep.	7.31	2.2	13.4	15.53	18.31	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	8.46	17.51	5.18	14.55	19.23	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.54	18.55	21.0	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line)

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.35	14.40	16.20	18.05	22.10
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.57	15.07	16.47	18.37	22.37
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr	7.30	8.50	11.20	14.05	15.15	16.55	18.45	22.45

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.28	7.46	10.16	12.34	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.31	21.41
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	7.0	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.26	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	8.10	9.25	10.35	....	14.34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.28	9.48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.39*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.18	10.55	12.10	....	15.28	17.47	....	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18.57	....	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16	....	16.46	19.30	....	....
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An ..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10	....	17.55	....	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14.15	16.00
Hingchow ..... dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.25
Chang An ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.07
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12.30	15.57	16.32
Kashing ..... dep.	....	....	7.25	9.40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.40
Kashai ..... dep.	....	....	8.09	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.53*	*10,13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.33*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.33	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18.43	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14.26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	....	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18.39
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.28	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

KIANGWAN RACES

36th Gymkhana Meeting

26th and 28th May, 1917
(Saturday and Monday)

ENTRIES close on Wednesday, 16th May, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
The International Recreation Club.

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S. C. YEE, Secretary.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF ELLIOT HEBER THOMSON Deceased

Cause No. 582
Estate No. 219
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elliot Heber Thomson, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, on or before the 11th day of November, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Administrator—with the will annexed

M. PENDERELL WALKER,
Administrator.

Dated May 11th, 1917. 13788

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN WRIGHT DAVIS, Deceased

Cause No. 573.
Special Proceeding No. 213.
(Testamentary)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Wright Davis, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to James R. Wilkinson, at Soochow, or to John Ker Davis, at Antung, joint executors of said estate, on or before the 27th day of October, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said joint executors.

John Ker Davis,
c/o American Consulate,
Antung, China,
James R. Wilkinson,
Soochow, China.
JOINT EXECUTORS.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
April 27th, 1917.
13630

A. D. C.

MILITARY MUSICAL MEDLEY

"BLIGHTY"

In aid of the British Women's Work Fund.

Lyceum Theatre

24th, 26th, 29th May,
Matinee Saturday.

Usual Prices.

Booking opens at Moutrie's,
Friday, May 11th.

13744

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

BILL SMITH

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Wine Merchants

FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME

ANNUAL SALE

THE Annual Sale of linen and other goods in aid of the funds of the above Home will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, May 16th and 17th, from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. at THE DEANERY, CATHEDRAL COMPOUND, by kind permission of Dean and Mrs. Walker.

Irish table linen, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, dress materials, children's garments, etc., will be on sale at reasonable prices.

Home-made Candy Stall. Afternoon Tea. All friends are invited to attend.

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CHEMICAL WORKS,
Hentung Road, Chapei,
Manufacture the best
DISINFECTING FLUID
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½ gall. tin $0.95
1 gall. tin $1.60
40 gallons to the barrel.

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J. BEUDIN
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Representative will call on request.

RING UP 3809

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Shanghai, May 5th, 1917.

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Eggs $2.75 setting. Thousands of birds for sale. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to inspect our farm.

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YU YA-CHING.

13792

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